The Observer and Gazette.

OBSERVER ESTABLISHED 1825.
GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1873.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

NEW SERIES: VOL. I.—NO. 41.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

Office: 17 and 19 Green Street, next to Overbaugh House.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1886.

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Grandfather's Watch.

Grandfather's watch is battered and old,
Innocent quite of jewel or gold;
Poor and common, and worn and cracked,
Much like grandfather's self, in fact.
Yet its wheezy voice has a cheerful sound,
And the child, as she listens in wonder bound
To its mystic tales of departed time,
Is smiling as though at a pleasant rhyme.

What are the tales the old watch tells?
Of seventy years it counts the knells—
Years whose every setting sun
Was marked by labor faithfully done.
With primitive form and clumsy skill,
And clumsier help when the works went ill;
Yet serving their time as best they can—
This is the story of watch and man!

Many a fall has the old watch hushed,
Many a blow has the old man crushed;
Meddled with, tinkered and sorely tried,
At last rejected and thrown aside.
For modern rivals, all science and gold;
Useless, crippled, despised and old,
Under a cloud and under a ban—
This is the story of watch and man!

But there's a reverse to the picture sad:
Human hearts they can still make glad.
The watch in its dented silver case
Can bring a smile to the child's fair face;
The man, all battered and silvery, too,
With a moral can cheer both me and you:
"Mark our time as well as we can"—
This is the lesson of watch and man!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Nightfall.

Slow fades the day; beyond the western heights
The sunset fires have paled to ashen gray,
And through low-leaning mists a young moon lights
With fitful gleams the solitary way.
Down drooping to the woodland dim and lone,
As some bright starbeam that the winds have blown
From the far east, a single glow-worm shines,
A golden light amid the shadowy pines;
Through a soft wilderness of purple bloom,
Where twilight spills her silver moisture cool
O'er tangled paths and by the fringed pool,
A lonely traveler in the valley's gloom
Quickens his footsteps, for the wind's half-sigh
Dimly recalls some olden memory.
And through the dusk the glow-worm's twinkling light
Brings tender visions of a hearthstone bright,
And love and rest beyond the forest aisles.
"Welcome" awaits me when my journey ends,"
He whispers to the shadowy night—and so beguiles
The long, sad hours with dreams of home and friends.

The Major was Right.

"Well, yes," said the Major, unfolding his knife,
And shaving a slice from his chair,
"I come of a fam'ly of purty long life—
The longest, I reckon, round here.

"My grandfather lived to a mighty old age—
He died at 204—"
But the Major stopped short in his yarn at this stage,
For the Judge entered in at the door.

"Now, Major," the Judge very gravely remarked,
"I knew your old grandfather well:
He was just 83 when his spirit embarked
To that bourne where the good spirits dwell."

For a moment the Major had nothing to say,
But finally rose to his feet:
"He died at 204 Broadway—"
Then the Judge moseyed up and stood treat.

—*Chicago News.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Cholera is increasing with fearful mortality in Italy.

Two thousand tanners and curriers are on a strike in Boston.

Over $50,000 damage was caused by a storm last week at Newark, Ohio.

Indications point to a strike in three of the largest cotton mills in Georgia.

A great lock-out has taken place in the tanneries at Salem, Mass.; 3,000 men are idle.

The business failures throughout the country for the week ending the 16th inst. number 161.

The French citizens of Mobile celebrated their national holiday last Thursday by a banquet and ball.

Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, in St. Louis, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of August.

Two persons were shot dead and fifteen others received dangerous injuries in a riot at Belfast, Ireland.

Forepaugh's circus train was wrecked near Portland, Me.; 25 horses were killed and several men injured.

Several officials in the Treasury Department have been removed for sharp practice in the matter of promotions.

The Haytien minister at Washington has been advised that President Solomon, of Hayti, was reelected on the 30th ult.

A. B. Thompson, cashier of a savings bank in St. Louis, has absconded; the bank's liabilities exceed its assets by $40,000.

The Dundy county Bank, Neb., has failed, Beizer, the president, absconding with about $100,000 of the funds of the institution.

At Fort Keogh, Montana, the mercury was 120° in the shade on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and there had been no rain for a month.

An official order of the President warns officeholders under the government against attempts to control political movements in their localities.

The opposition to Gladstone in the English Parliamentary elections, so far, amounts to 45 seats over their holdings in the last House of Commons.

Convicts in the Dade coal mines, Ga., owned by Senator Brown & Co., were in open insurrection last week, and militia had been sent to quell the revolt.

Plantation negroes from Kentucky, carried to the Grape Creek mines, Ill., to take the place of striking miners, have been driven off by the latter, heavily armed; riot and bloodshed are apprehended if they return.

The old sugar commission house of J. de Rivera & Co. has suspended, and Henry C. de Rivera, the head of the firm, is missing. It is thought that his mind is unsettled, and that he wandered away in a fit of mental aberration.

AN ANCIENT MANSION.

THE QUEER LEGEND OF AN OLD BALTIMORE DWELLING.

A Pirate Murders His Bride and Mysteriously Disappears.

Baltimore Correspondence of the Times.

Right back of the central portion of Baltimore street, on the North side, is a narrow alley known as Bank Lane. The two blocks on the main commercial artery of the city are daily thronged with a multitude of people; but the rear of the building, to which Bank lane is the back entrance, presents a scene of anvaried peace and dullness. Drays rattle through and unload, and occasionally a heavy express wagon rolls by on its way to the Baltimore and Ohio building which looms up on the corner of Calvert street. Across the alley from the B. & O. is the famous Barnum's Hotel, once the chosen resort of Southerners, and now the meeting ground of politicians. Fronting on Calvert street Barnum's extends back on Bank lane until it curves around a noisy type foundry, and abuts on a queer little two-and-a-half story structure which is now used as a washhouse of a tailor shop, and the monotony of bank lane is broken only by the hissing of the iron goose and the puffing of the typographical engine.

Yet this little old building will, when the literary annals of Baltimore are written, occupy no small space in the sketch. It is perhaps the oldest, and certainly one of the oldest remaining, of the original structures of the city. It has about thirty feet front, is built of brick, probably made in England, and was once covered with mortar, which has now mostly scaled off. A beautiful lawn, and trim flower beds, and graveled walks, and stately trees long ago surrounded this heirloom of the past. I learn that it was in those days fitted up with polished hard wood and elegantly furnished. But now the trees are withered, the flowers are gone, and a hard-beaten front yard only remains, while the interior presents even a more wretched appearance than the exterior, denuded of furniture and with bare walls.

A mysterious history of some kind hangs over this queer and ancient structure. There are conflicting stories as to the originator of it. It was built away back in the dark Colonial days and perhaps at the time that Baltimore town was first laid out. The grotesque Athenian architecture, so out of place in the American air, marks the barbarie period of building in the United States. But we know that the porch, with its heavy, full-height pillars, was then deemed in exquisite taste and so continued late into this century. Granted that it was first a private dwelling, it must have been occupied by a family of some distinction or at least pretension, and on this common rumors unite. Exactly the name of this family, what its record was and other details are lost in obscurity. The most accredited legend is to the effect that the founder was a privateer who had retired from his profession.

Three generations later the old propensity cropped out in the lineal descendant. He rigged out a long black sloop and followed in the footsteps of his ancestor. This man was a dark, taciturn individual, and it may be that his aversion to society gave rise to the whole tradition. No one ever visited his house, and he never moved in provincial circles. Ugly hints began to be circulated regarding him, especially as his appearance on the streets occurred only in the intervals between the arrival and departure of a long black sloop that always anchored down the bay and never entered the harbor.

Suddenly Baltimore society was astonished by an invitation to this house. The owner—sole survivor of his line—announced his marriage and invited the *bon ton* of the town to his nuptial feast. Full of feverish curiosity they went. They saw him and his wife. The most cordial hospitality was extended to all, and the gentleman's affability, the lady's splendid beauty of the Spanish type and the genial magnificence of the entertainment were the themes of universal comment for months afterwards. The glum old house, then in the midst of the fashionable quarter, became the centre of gayety. Balls and parties were frequent in it, and the mysterious gentleman and his wife embarked in a giddy whirl of delight. Especially attractive was the langorous charm of the stately Spanish lady, who soon had all amorous swains of the town at her feet. The husband appeared not to heed; indeed he was recklessly careless, but those who observed him closely saw fierce gleams of lightning beneath his clouded brow. One morning a cry of murder was raised from the house. On rushing in the Spanish lady was found with a dagger in her heart. The man was gone. Sailors on the bay afterwards averred that they saw a long black sloop beating out to sea in the early morning of the day on which occurred this murder. The man was never any more seen in Baltimore. The body of the woman was buried and the house was sold for a song to defray the expenses. No one desired to live in it.

Obeying Orders.

From the New York Sun.

On the Russian frontier it once happened that an officer was playing at cards with a friend, when a Jew was trying to smuggle himself into the Russian Empire without a proper *vise* of his passport. The sentinel on guard arrested him and reported to the officer. "All right," said he. Hours afterward the sentinel again asked what he was to do with the Jew. The Captain, furious at being interrupted, shouted: "Why, deuce take the Jew! Hang him!" The Captain went on playing until the morning, when, suddenly remembering the prisoner, he called to the soldier and said: "Bring in the Jew!" "The Jew?" said the amazed soldier. "But I hanged him, as you ordered." "What?" said the Captain. "You have committed murder!" He arrested him, and the judgment—"death"—went to the Emperor. Inquiring before signing so serious a document, and learning how matters stood, the Emperor decided that the soldier who, without reasoning, had implicitly obeyed so extraordinary an order of his superior, was to be made a corporal; that the officer who, while on duty, for the sake of gambling had given the murderous order, was to be sent to Siberia, and that his pay was to go to the family of the poor Jew who had been so iniquitously murdered.

What is taken from you before you possess it? Your photograph.

CORA PEARL.

The Death of the Notorious Queen of the Demi-Monde of Paris.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Cora Pearl, for many years known as the queen of the *demi-monde* of Paris, is dead. Her history was a most remarkable one. Without beauty, education, grace of manner or mind, or any extraordinary gifts or unusual attractiveness, she went to Paris unknown, and in a few months was proclaimed the most successful woman of her class of the age, before whom the notoriety of Lola Montez even sank into insignificance.

To those who saw her in the height of her wonderful career her success was inexplicable. In feature she was coarse: her mouth was large, her nose was small and not well-formed, her eyes seemed pierced into her head, and her hair was red. But she was well-formed and a capital horsewoman. Her skill on horseback gave her notoriety, and notoriety brought her admirers. In a few weeks she had royal and noble lovers at her feet by the score, and she soon became the queen of her sphere.

It was only in the time of the Second Empire that the career of such a woman was possible. She rose with its rise and sank with its fall; she was part of its moral history, and was exactly fitted for an epoch that cared more for bold and boisterous vice than for refined and innocent enjoyment. Her adventurous spirit pleased those for whom she chose to set her lures, and her reign, while it lasted, was as profitable as it was merry. The Crown Prince of Holland was among her earliest adorers. Jerome Napoleon was ensnared one day when he followed her riding to hounds after his pack at Meudon. The Duc de Morny, reputed to be the half-brother of Napoleon III.—the *Duc de Mora* of Daudet's "Nabob"—was for a long time one of her staunchest friends. The Duc de Gramont, the Duc de Caderousse and other dukes and counts by the score, were only too happy to follow in her train.

She of course used her power for her own personal gain, and it was even said that Jecker, the famous Swiss banker, succeeded in prolonging the French war with Mexico by winning over Duc de Morny through Cora Pearl. As a matter of course, her whims had their influence on the fashions, as her personal interest had on the politics of the time. One day at the races she danced on the hat of her attendant cavalier, and then, after adorning it with a bit of feather, wore it home. Immediately thereafter the milliners of two hemispheres did the same thing for their customers, and the *rabagas* became the rage.

The other day—old, hideous, wrinkled and rouged—she died in a mean tenement-house in the Rue Bassano, Paris, attended only by the parish doctor, and leaving behind hardly effects enough to pay for her burial. She was a creature of most forbidding avarice, without a spark of consideration for the scores of men she had heartlessly ruined. The very last of these was young Duval, son of the man who established the well-known Restaurants Duval. He came into possession of his father's enormous fortune, and in two years spent upon her 17,000,000 francs, at the end of which time she refused to see him. One day he forced his way into her room and endeavored to blow out his brains before her, but he only fell, badly wounded, upon the pale-blue carpet of her boudoir. It is said that the wretch called her servants to prevent his blood ruining her beautiful carpet, and had him dragged out into the ante-room, where he died upon the door-mat.

Constantinople's Suburbs.

Hon. S. S. Cox, in New York Sun.

Some of your readers may not be apprised of the fact that Constantinople has several suburbs. Each suburb is a city in itself. The city proper is generally known as Stamboul. Stamboul is still a walled city, and nearly triangular in form. Its beautiful northern angle, called Seraglio Point, looks north into the winding Bosphorus. The southern is the land side of the triangle. The other two sides are bounded by water—the sea of Marmora on one side and the Golden Horn on the other. Opposite Stamboul is a point called Galata. It is the largest suburb. It is the port for commerce. There is a summit above it called Pera. Pera is the headquarters of diplomacy and the residence of the dragomans. It is inhabited by Greeks, Italians, English, Germans and others—all called Franks. It numbers some 200,000, and has a municipality of its own. Blaeque Bey, the first Ottoman Minister to the United States, is its Mayor or Prefect, and his rule is in happy contrast with the rule of other cities which are blessed with aldermen.

There is a population in Pera which requires much vigilant policing. On the northeast outskirts of Pera are artillery barracks, "fields of Mars" and cemeteries. These furnish a favorite resort for the people of the various suburbs on or near the Pera promontory. Here are restaurants, dancing cafes, singing and story-telling; and at the Easter season much firing of pistols and a general saturnalia of the Christian population. So great has been the turmoil growing out of this religious observance that the authorities stopped the usual grand processions of the Greek religionists.

Extraordinary Medical Skill.

From Harper's Magazine for July.

One stormy night, when the roads were well-nigh impassable, a son of Erin came into a doctor's office and desired the dispenser of physic to go to see a friend who was "jist a-dyin'." He would not take no for an answer; so, putting the saddle-bags upon his horse, the physician started out upon his journey. As soon as he saw the sick man he knew it was nearly over with him and remarked to the courier:

"Peter, you told the truth; your friend is just at the point of death."

"Can't ye do ainytheeng for heem?" replied Peter.

"No; it is too late."

"But, doecthor, ain't ye goin' to give heem ainytheeng at all, at all?"

"It will do no good."

"But, doecthor, ye have come so far; it would be too bad to go back without doin' ainytheeng."

For the peace of Peter's mind, the doctor now took a small quantity of sugar from a phial and placed it upon the dying man's tongue just as he was drawing his last breath.

Peter, seeing his friend's head drop back, looked up to the doctor with big eyes and said, half in a whisper, "O, doecthor, an' didn' ye do it quick?"

"THE CODE."

FAMOUS DUELISTS OF VIRGINIA.

The Exploits of McCarty, Beirne, Riddleberger and Wise.

Richmond Correspondence of Philadelphia Times.

There is a well-grounded rumor in circulation in this city that Capt. Page McCarty, the most noted duelist in Virginia, is to be appointed Chief of Division in the Treasury Department in a few weeks. If this should be true the administration will have at least one staunch defender—a defender, too, who can prove the administration's "doctrines orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks"—or by unerring pistol-shots, which are still more effective.

Capt. Page McCarty has been for ten years the bright particular star of all believers in "the code." He is regarded, and justly, as the best shot in the South. His record fairly entitles him to the reputation, for in the Confederate army he was the hero of his regiment on account of his wonderful marksmanship. Only one man could compare with him, and this was his most intimate friend, young Lieut. Mordecai. These two officers fought throughout the war together, and were considered friends of the Damon and Pythias order. Surrendering with Lee at Appomattox, they returned to Richmond, McCarty going into journalism and Mordecai into the tobacco business. Their friendship continued as warm as on the battle-field until they both met and loved the same woman. Then they became such bitter enemies as only whilom friends can become.

The story of the duel between them has often been told. After a great deal of preliminary bitterness and recrimination, Mordecai walked into the Westmoreland club rooms one night and slapped McCarty in the face. The next day they stood before each other with pistols. The aim of both was perfect, but Mordecai's bullet struck a metal cigar case in McCarty's pocket and only inflicted a wound in the shoulder, while McCarty's bullet went through his opponent's heart. The woman for whom they fought is now a Richmond matron with six children. Another duel in which McCarty also brought down his man lifted him to the eminence which he now enjoys, and whether the eminence be good or bad no one has attempted to deprive him of it.

Another famous duelist of this city, who is on the road to political prominence, is Capt. Beirne, editor of the Richmond *State*. He will probably stand for Congress this fall, and if he does he is sure of election, for there is not a more popular man in Virginia. Mr. Beirne has had more than his share of experience on the "field of honor." He has had shots at Riddleberger, the late Duff Green and two or three other followers of Mahone.

Two years ago he challenged John S. Wise, recent candidate for Governor of Virginia. The time and place were fixed, but the police got wind of the affair, and the duel was declared off for the time being. Soon after Beirne left Richmond in the direction of Washington, and the same day Wise started South, throwing all Virginia into excitement by the rumor that they were to meet in Charlottesville, and had gone in opposite directions in order to allay the suspicions of the police. Every day for weeks telegrams were printed in the *State* purporting to come from the scene of action, and the circulation of the paper was nearly doubled. Enemies of Beirne began to hint that the whole thing was gotten up to advertise his paper, and that it was he who was sending all those thrilling telegrams. Whether or not this was the case, Wise and Beirne turned up in Richmond one morning safe and sound, both expressing surprise that there had been any talk about their fighting a duel.

Riddleberger has had the unique experience of having engagements for two duels on the same day. One morning he met Beirne just outside of Richmond, and after an exchange of shots in which neither was hurt, he passed over to an adjoining field to have a settlement of his quarrel with Geo. D. Wise. The elements interfered, however, with a heavy fall of rain, and when it cleared off the ammunition of the hostile forces was found to be so wet as to be unfit for use, and so with a glare at each other they returned to Richmond by different routes.

George D. Wise is now in Congress. His reputation for marksmanship is second to only that of Page McCarty. Had he and Riddleberger exchanged shots that wet day, the Senator would probably never have figured as the clown of the Senate. The most remarkable thing about these Virginia duelists is their exceedingly gentle appearance. Take, for instance, McCarty: In appearance he is the typical theological student; his deep blue eyes are almost feminine in expression, while his manner is that of the most polished of the "F. F. V." Beirne resembles him in this respect, and the Wises are nearly the same. Riddleberger, it is true, looks a little warlike at times, but he does not seem like a fire-eater, by any means.

A Pathetic Scene in a Railway Station.

From the Pittsburg Leader.

Yesterday when the mail express arrived from the East an intelligent Irish woman alighted from the car, bearing in her arms a baby closely wrapped in tidy clothing. A little three-year-old boy was at her side. She made her way to the ladies' waiting-room, where, resting her burden on her lap, she gazed wistfully at the floor, while the tears rolled down her cheeks. Ladies in the room discovered her trouble, and were not long in finding out the cause of her grief. She had come direct from Ireland and had a pleasant trip all the way, thinking of meeting her husband, John Logan, who worked in a "shed," as he called it, in one of the big mills in Pittsburg, and had sent her a nice sum of money to come to him. But when nearly at her tiresome journey's end, somewhere near Latrobe, her baby boy, eighteen months old, became suddenly ill and died. Then the poor woman unwound the wraps from about the child and looked distractedly at its cold, white face, while the ladies wiped away their tears, and one young woman kissed the child and wept as if it had been her own. The door opened and John Logan, a broad-shouldered, big-fisted man, over six feet high, appeared. He realized the situation at a glance, and instead of rushing up to kiss his wife and darling baby he turned his head and cried like a broken-hearted child. The scene was one not often witnessed.

It is better to die than to live without growing better.

RICH MEN OF EUROPE.

The Enormous Wealth of the Rothschilds and the Nobles.

For many years the richest individual in all Europe was Herr Steiglitz. When he retired from affairs in 1860 he held property to the value of nearly £10,000,000. But the richest man in the land of the Czars at the present time are the two Noble brothers. They are of Swiss origin. While traveling through interior Russia they saw thousands of acres of land aglow with the light of oil gas. They at once purchased whole districts of the apparently worthless fields, sunk oil wells, and now control more petroleum than any other concern in the world. Their wealth is really beyond calculation, though a correspondent thinks that £80,000,000 is not an extravagant estimate—equal to $400,000,000.

It is to the Rothschilds, however, that belongs the honor of being richest among men. Their united properties—and their properties must be considered as united from their peculiar family and business relations—pass even beyond the millions. In the last twelve years they have loaned to European governments nearly £90,000,000. Their lordly power is shown in a modern instance. In 1866 the Prussian government demanded an indemnity of £5,000,000 from the city of Frankfort. The head of the Rothschild house in that city sent word to Bismarck that if an attempt was made to force the levy he would break every bank in Berlin, and Bismarck was compelled to give way. The enormous wealth of the Rothschilds is doubly remarkable from the fact that the family was totally unknown a century ago.

Inferior only to the Rothschilds are the Baring Brothers, who have at "instantaneous command" £60,000,000. It is noteworthy that the Barings owe their commercial rise to an American, Mr. William Bingham, of Philadelphia, who, many years ago, had the house appointed to the American agency in London.

Among the richest of monarchs is the Czar of Russia, who enjoys from his personal estate an income of £2,000,000. The Sultan of Turkey is allowed for the support of his court over £1,200,000; in addition to this he has a private income of £1,000,000. The Emperor of Austria is granted a yearly allowance of £2,500,000.

There are several noblemen in England who have immense wealth at their command. The Dukes of Buccleuch, Devonshire and Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute have each of them rent-rolls of £400,000 per annum. The Duke of Portland, who died recently, left unentailed property of over £2,000,000. The greater part of his palace was constructed underground. His banquet hall, ball room, riding school and a number of superb guest rooms are veritable tunnels, decorated in a fashion so splendid as to seem, when described, like a story of the Magi.

Richer even than any of these millionaires is the Duke of Westminster, who undoubtedly has the largest income of any individual in the world. His fortune lies largely in the diametrically opposite regions of London known as the West End and Seven Dials. He owns acre upon acre of the most aristocratic domain in London, and his tenements cover miles in the worst slums in the world. His income quite passes the limit of the credible, and is said by some to amount to £10 a minute.

Sunday Night in Stockholm.

Charles W. Wood, in the Argosy.

At night—especially Sunday night—the scene is almost more animated, with hardly an equal in any part of the world. Quays are brilliantly illuminated, the electric light shining out in dazzling contrast with the feeble gas-lamp. If the king is not in residence, the palace itself is dark and closed. The old houses on the rocky and more distant heights reflect a myriad gleams. Every window seems an illumination. From pleasure gardens on yonder hill rockets shoot up and break into a thousand many-colored balls, dying out like meteors in the darkness. Smaller fireworks blaze up for a moment, and in their turn expire. For it is Sunday night, and the Swedes are at their favorite amusement.

The water is one scene of flashing lamps, green, red and white. Too dark to see the steamer, you may trace their courses by these lights; courses so silent that the gleams seem to possess a separate and independent existence—gigantic fireflies, will-o'-the wisps, flitting over the winding surface of the water—a scene of enchantment, beautiful and interesting, only to be rightly viewed and enjoyed from one of the upper windows of the Grand Hotel. This alone is worth a visit to Stockholm, and would tempt you some day to repeat it. Windows open to the dark blue summer sky; the intense heat and glare of the day, succeeded by a restful darkness and a cool, refreshing breeze, you may sit and gaze and muse for hours and never tire. The scene has neither weariness nor monotony.

Before the hotel, on the other side of the water, under the very shadow of the palace, are pleasure gardens, with just sufficient illumination to keep your footsteps from stumbling and permit poor deluded mortals to gaze into each other's eyes. Here crowds sit in the evening cool, sipping harmless beverages at small round tables, under bowery branches, on a level with the river, able to watch the lights of the boats darting to and fro whilst listening to the music of an orchestra composed of boys.

These strains are sufficiently distant not to disturb your meditations and enjoyment of the scenes. As to the gardens themselves, distance lends them enchantment. A closer acquaintance shows up their atmosphere as frivolous and unpleasant; curiosity is quickly satisfied, and you are glad to escape.

Where Languages Are Best Spoken.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The best French is always spoken in Paris, where there is an inimitable accent which makes law. The best English is certainly spoken in Dublin. The best German is spoken in Vienna, although I always liked the Dresden articulation. In Florence they speak the best Italian, but the Romans pronounce it better—Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana. I never heard more musical English than from the lips of educated New York ladies, and there is a peculiar charm in the old French spoken by the pretty women of Quebec.

Humility is the pathway to the highest exaltation.

TO THE DEATH.

THE END OF A TENNESSEE VENDETTA.

Fathers and Sons Fight to the Last, and Two Families are Blotted out of Existence.

Groth in Detroit Free Press.

Side by side, in the mountains of East Tennessee, lived the families of Joe Tarbell and Jim Streeter. Their fathers and grandfathers had lived on the same farms and were at peace with all mankind. Joe and Jim had lived there from infancy to middle age, and never so much as an angry look had passed between them. When the war broke out a strange thing occurred. Tarbell espoused the Confederate cause with all his soul, while Streeter dared to raise the Union flag on his house and defy anybody to pull it down. One would have thought that, living together, reading the same papers and thinking alike on almost every subject, including religion and politics, they would have both gone one way in the war, but such was not the case. Tarbell had three sons old enough to go to war. Streeter had four.

Before any Confederate troops were in the field young Ned Tarbell and Frank Streeter met in a small village and inaugurated the feud which was to run through years and end not while any male member of either family was alive. They argued, fought, and young Streeter fell. This evened up the families, but only for a week. Then one of the Tarbells was ambushed and shot dead. Soon after that Tarbell and his two sons entered the Confederate army, and Streeter and his three sons went to the mountains and became scouts, spies and guides for the Unionists seeking to leave the distracted State. One day Streeter was captured by Confederates on the watch for him. The band was in command of Tarbell, and as soon as the prisoner was brought before him he took a carbine from a soldier and blew his brains out. This left three Tarbells to three Streeters, but inside of two months they were odd again. One of the Streeters heard that one of the Tarbells was home on a furlough, and he traveled fifty miles over mountains, through thickets and across rivers to reach him. He made his way among people who would have hacked him to pieces had they discovered his identity, and he ran such risks as nobody without a bloody purpose would have ventured, and he shot Tarbell dead through a window as he sat eating his supper. There were now two left on one side and three on the other. Things had gone ill in the old mountain homes. The cabins had been burned, the farms laid waste, and both wives and mothers had been dead a year when the war closed.

In May, 1865, I was making my way through East Tennessee in charge of certain military orders to Federal posts. One forenoon I was joined by three men who had served in the Federal ranks and were now on their way home. I took them to be brothers, and they acknowledged that such was the case, and gave their name as Streeter. They were on foot and well-armed, while I was on horseback with only a revolver in the holster. We had kept company about two hours, when, as we descended into a valley, another highway joined ours. Two ragged and way-worn men with guns on their shoulders met us right there. Each party at once uttered a war-cry, and next instant were firing upon each other. My horse received the first bullet fired, and fell on the road almost without a struggle, and in such a way as to hold me fast by the foot. I heard shouts and oaths and shots and whistling bullets, but after three or four minutes the rifles and revolvers ceased to crack. I raised my head and saw one of the newcomers dead in the road near me, and just beyond was his friend, wounded unto death, but making a determined effort to rise up on his elbow. He was the last of the Tarbells. I could not see in the other direction, but I heard some one dragging himself along and cursing and groaning, and pretty soon a revolver was thrust over the body of the horse, and a voice said:

"Stranger, I am the last of the Streeters and that devil is the last of the Tarbells! Lower your head so that I can have a fair mark!"

His revolver cracked three times, and I saw a Tarbell stiffen in death. As no more shots were fired I soon attempted to remove the burden from my foot, and in this, after five minutes' hard work, I succeeded. There lay the five men dead, each one of them hit by from two to four bullets. Each one still grasped his weapon, and on each face was a look of grim resolve which death could neither banish nor soften.

A Memory of the War.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

Cononel John R. Winston, of North Carolina, is in the city on a flying visit. He has the distinction of having commanded the brigade of rebel troops that came the nearest to capturing Washington during the rebellion. He to-day visited the scene of the battle of Brightwood. At the time of Early's raid in July, 1864, he was in command of Grimes's Brigade. He was accompanied by friends and several parties interested in the military history of the war, to whom he pointed out the various points of interest on the battle-field, where the most important charges were made, etc. This was his first visit to Washington and the scene of the battle. He says he never fully realized until going over the ground at this late day what a good chance he had to capture Washington, and how near they came to doing so. He is a fine-looking man and attracts a good deal of attention. In form he is straight and tall. He has a very attractive face, with black whiskers and bright eyes. He was colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment of North Carolina troops, but at the time of the battle, as stated, he was in command of Grimes's Brigade.

The Colonel's description of the fight at Brightwood is very interesting and thrilling. When he speaks of charging over the hill, his eyes flashing and head erect, you almost expect him to give the rebel yell. This fight cost Grimes's Brigade one-fourth of its men and was really the turning-point in what had up to that time been a very successful raid by General Early. Old residents of Washington will remember this fight and how the dreaded words were passed from one to another throughout the city—"The rebels are coming!"

Some wonderful memories are recorded in history. Gassendi had acquired by heart 6,000 Latin verses, and in order to give his memory excercise he was in the habit daily of reciting 600 verses.

HIDDEN FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

How "Moonshine" Whisky is Made and Disposed of.

Asheville Letter in New York Sun.

The "moonshiner," says the writer, calls in his neighbors, and with their aid and that of his wife and sons and daughters there is soon built the rude structure now so common in this mountain section, and popularly called a "blockade still-house." The malt is pounded into a powder by means of a mortar and pestle, which is operated by the water in the brook always hard by every still. A beam-like and old-fashioned well-sweep is arranged on the bank of the stream and poised on a fulcrum. On the end of the beam furthest from the brook is the mortar, large enough to hold several bushels of malt, and into this falls the huge pestle, a three or four feet section of a tree's trunk, some eight inches in diameter. On the other end of the beam is a bucket, sufficiently large to hold water enough to be heavier than the pestle, and this, being in position to catch the diminutive waterfall, gently presses downward when full, and, bearing the pestle aloft, sinks until it rests upon an inclined plane, where the water falls out and the pestle falls, only to be pulled up again as the bucket takes in water anew. This is the sort of pestle that will beat and pound away whether the "moonshiner" be with it or, in fear of the coming of the officers of the law, has hied himself away among the higher hills. When a sufficient number of gallons of whisky have been made to justify a trip to market, the muscular "moonshiner" and his force carry the precious fluid by the jugful to his humble home far down the mountain side where the road begins. Into the canvas-covered wagon the kegs are rolled, and down the mountain go the oxen or the mules, carrying into the pale of civilization the highlander's tribute to commerce. Away across the blue mountains, boundary line between the Carolinas, this freight is borne until driver and team are amid the cotton fields of the Palmetto State, where the thirsty planter hails with gladness the "moonshine" wagon, while the gay and festive villager, oppressed by local option laws, extends the heartiest welcome to the contents of the kegs, and considers the dispenser of the dew a veritable alchemist, whose magical distillation flings over the commonplace of life the glamour of gilt-edge.

The "moonshiner" thus distills and distributes until some revenue official overtakes him in his traffic. Then a trial at court, and, if he is convicted, a term at Albany; but if he is acquitted, as for lack of sufficient evidence he is likely to be, the "moonshiner" returns to his remote habitation, and up among the protecting mountains kindles again the fires whose embers are scarcely cold. He lives with small crops and a large family, with little information and many wants, with the least of ambitions and the soundest of appetites, until he passes away and sleeps with his fathers under the shadow of the mountains where he first saw light and where his uneventful days have been spent.

A Divorced Husband's Fearful Crimes.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

Mount Washington, Pa., was the scene of a terrible tragedy on the night of July 12. The Mount, or, as it is really, a bluff, is on the west side of the Monongahela, and overlooks the city. On its top and along its rugged side—wherever, in fact, a precarious foundation can be laid, houses have been erected for habitation, and it was in one of those, standing on the very brow, that the actors in the terrible drama in real life reside. Those who were walking along the river front at early dusk were horrified to see a man come to the edge of the bank, over four hundred feet high, and, shooting himself through the head with a revolver, roll a limp and lifeless mass down the face of the high promontory and land finally at its foot.

Breathless with horror the nearest spectators reached his side, and carrying him to an adjacent house rendered such assistance as his injuries required. But while all this was going on at the foot, the top of the hill held a picture equally heartrending. Prone on his back, in the rear of a small stable, lay a young man writhing in the most horrible tortures. His face, a sickening sight from the effects of that awful weapon, vitriol, no longer showed the working of his feelings, and his ruined and sightless eyes could only strain in hopeless efforts to trace his way to aid. This man was Jacob H. Jones, a painter; the one who lay lifeless at the foot of the hill was John M. Duvall, a printer—the one the victim, the other the assailant.

A few months ago the wife of Duvall obtained a divorce, and upon the same day married Jones. Although Duvall was well acquainted with this fact, he had never seemed jealous or even annoyed, but on the contrary had rather cultivated the acquaintance of Jones than held aloof from him. On the evening of the 12th inst. Duvall invited Jones to go with him to his house on the hill, and the latter, completely deceived by his friendly manner, and never fearing treachery, consented. On arriving at the domicile a stroll was proposed, and during the course of it, or under some pretext which is not known, Jones was induced to go to the spot where he was afterwards found in such a deplorable plight.

When both were back of the stable Duvall drew forth a can of vitriol which he had previously concealed there and dashed the contents in the face of Jones, who, overcome by the splash of the liquid and the horrible pain of his burns, fell at his feet writhing in anguish.

Duvall stood and watched him for some time, and then, walking to the edge of the bluff, shot himself and fell, as stated. Some time afterwards passers-by, attracted by the feeble cries of Jones, found and gave him such assistance as his horrible injuries demanded. Word was immediately sent to his wife, who soon arrived in a state bordering on madness.

Jones is now in an extremely precarious condition, and, should he recover, will lose the sight of both eyes. All the parties to the affair occupied a fair standing in society and were well thought of.

Playing by Cable.

From the New York Star.

The New York Whist Club is considering the propriety of challenging one of the best London clubs to play a rubber by cable. Now that the cable rates are so low, it is estimated that a game can be sent over the wires for about $50, the hands being telegraphed in cipher and then the different cards led by a single word.

Labor is capital's capital.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 22, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

There is talk of Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Minister to Brazil, coming back home to offer for the United States Senate. Without going into other reasons why it would not do, we would remind Mr. Jarvis of the old adage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

We hope every citizen whose rights of property are in the custody of the courts, and every voter who is to decide the question of filling the judicial positions of the State at the ballot box, will this week read the review by "Lex" of the Supreme Court decisions in cases of stock killed by railroads.

We admire real copper-ribbed, iron-bound "cheek," and for this description of hardware the Democrats of Buncombe county "take the cake." They have put aside Gudger (which was good enough) and nominated Jim Merrimon for Superior Court Judge, recommended A. S. Merrimon, the bolter, for Chief Justice, and one Carter, a county lawyer, for Associate Justice. As Zeb Vance, a rather well-known politician of that part of the State, once said to an office-seeker, "Aim high." Verily, O Buncombe, thy motto should be *Excelsior!*

The indications are that in the Raleigh district Cox will not be returned to Congress. We predicted some time ago that he was handicapped badly for the race. The President might make him minister to Turkey. The business men of New York are just tearing out hair by the handful at the way they are misrepresented in Congress, and are appealing to Sunset Cox to say good-bye to the Sultan and come back and take Tim Campbell's place. Our Cox may not be well up in the Turkish language, but then the officials of the Sublime Porte would not have to be at the trouble of learning a new Yankee name.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

The South's past history is rendered illustrious by some of the most brilliant statesmen, the most astute masters of state-craft, the most liberal and advanced students of the theory and principle of free government, that any republic has ever known. But in some respects the Southern people are lamentably poor politicians. We have adopted the doctrine of rotation in office—a good enough article in the Democratic creed—but, unfortunately, we are working from the wrong end, and constantly find ourselves achieving very unsatisfactory results.

The great need of rotation in office is at home, in our county politics—just where we virtually ignore it. In every section of every State of the South you may find county officers who have been incumbents so long that they have educated themselves into feeling that they have a right to their positions by the force of usage and custom, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" clerks who have kept the papers and great seal for ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years; sheriffs, the custodians of the court-house and the keepers of the keys, from middle to old age—and other county officials who have served the people from father to son and along through whole generations. The consequences are disastrous both to office-holders and to people, for the reckoning comes at last. With no hint or insinuation as to political disloyalty or lack of personal integrity, "court-house rings" are formed and must be finally disrupted, with many a violent wrench, much heart-burning and often ruin to good men.

The offices pertaining to county government belong peculiarly to the people, and the citizens of the respective communities should share in their modest honors and emoluments—not by such frequent changes as will tend to impair the efficiency of the administration of public business, but by a reasonable system of rotation which rakes the sides of the public crib before the office-holding barnacle has had time to fasten thereon. There should be no "third term" in county politics.

Far different is our zeal for frequent change in national affairs, and our shortsightedness in this matter might receive a salutary lesson from the wiser policy of our Northern fellow-countrymen. Without showing that anxiety which characterizes the Southern voter as to the moral qualifications of a public official, the citizens of a New England or Middle State never send a fool to Congress if they can help it; but when once they have secured an able Representative or Senator they may almost be said to keep him there for "life or good behavior." As a consequence, he acquires a familiarity with the different departments of the government which is very valuable; he receives such training in legislation as makes him useful to the people of his district and his State; and he finally takes before this great body of the representative men of the republic such a position as redounds to his own honor and that of the section which bestowed the position upon him.

The commencement of the career of a Southern Congressman is as auspicious, but alas! it is soon cut short. However faithful may have been his work, although from the capital may come the assurance that he is steadily moving to a high place of esteem and confidence, although with each session the value of his labors is enhanced, the imperative demand of "rotation in office" relegates him to retirement, and his successor undergoes the same probation with the same unsatisfactory conclusion.

Let us hereafter ignore popular clamor, and act with the good sense and mature judgment which so important a matter demands. A member of Congress cannot fill the measure of his ability or usefulness by the service of one or two short terms. It is but justice to him and justice to his people that if he be zealous and faithful he should be retained while he is accomplishing good, and not be so treated as to be naught better than an example of a shorn and incomplete political life.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK WELL DONE.

Some time ago a Washington correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, we believe, speaking of the Hon. W. J. Green's unflagging efforts in Congress in behalf of his constituents, cited the fact that to him the district was indebted for the establishment of 65 new post-offices.

This statement was taken up by a correspondent from another part of the district, and the charge was made that, counted in that list, were several old postoffices to the credit of which Col. Green was not entitled. The denial had only the effect of directing to the matter the attention of those who were desirous of ascertaining the truth; and we are prepared to state positively that from an affidavit of the 2nd Asst. Postmaster General the proof is unquestionable that our member of Congress is entitled to the thanks of his people for these 65 post offices—either new or old ones reestabed through his efforts.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DUBITATIONES LEGIS.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE BY RAILROADS.

Prima Facie Evidence—Rules concerning.

I. The Statute Law: "When any cattle or other live stock shall be killed or injured, by the engines or cars running upon any railroad, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of negligence on the part of the company in any action for damages. *Provided*, That no person shall be allowed the benefit of this section, unless he bring his action within six months after his cause of action shall have accrued." (Code, 2,326. Rev. Code, ch. 7, sec. 1; Bat. Rev., ch. 16, sec. 11.)

II. Decided Cases: Clark vs. Railroad. (1st Winston, L. 109.) Action within six months for killing plaintiff's horse. Evidence was, that in the day-time the train was running through plaintiff's pasture land, and a mule passed over the track. Witness then heard station whistle, and, in a short time, alarm whistle. The horse injured was on the other side of track from the mule, and came on the track. Alarm whistle continued to blow, and the horse ran along track to a cattle-guard, where he was run over. Train stopped thirty yards further on; was running at moderate speed, and the signal whistle to put on brakes was not given. Train could have been stopped if proper effort had been made. (Page 109.)

Defendant's evidence was that train was moving around heavy curve, 20 miles to the hour—schedule rate. He saw the horse fifty yards in front and immediately blew whistle for brake and reversed engine. Also blew alarm whistle. Was running on heavy down-grade; did all in his power to stop, but before he could do so he struck the horse. Witness was the engineer.

The judge charged that plaintiff was entitled to recover; that in law defendants were required to show that everything had been done which under the circumstances it was possible to do, to prevent the injury. That, although there was evidence to show that the signal-whistle to put down brakes was given, it does not appear that the brakes were put on; and this want of proof left the presumption of negligence still standing. [Note this.]

On appeal it was held, Battle, J., Pearson, C. J., and Manly, J., concurring: That there was no error in the charge. Battle said: "The act of 1856, ch. 7, makes the mere fact of killing cattle or other live stock by the engine or cars of a railroad company *prima facie* evidence of negligence. And they can only acquit themselves by showing there was no neglect whatever. It is not sufficient for them to prove there was probably no negligence; they are put by the law under the heavy burden of proving affirmatively *a negative*. In this case the *prima facie* evidence was not overthrown. (Pp. 111, 112.) It will be observed that in this case:

1. All the facts of the killing were shown by witnesses present, yet the *prima facie* case stood.

2. The sufficiency of the evidence to repel the *prima facie* evidence was question of law for the court.

3. That it is not repelled by evidence of engineer that he could not possibly stop in fifty yards.

4. That signal to put on brakes is not sufficient unless it be also shown that they were put on.

III. Pippen vs. Railroad. (75th N. C., 54.) Action for killing certain mules, brought within six months. At night a train of engine and passenger cars, on a straight road, on a small embankment, on either side a ditch and shrubbery, running on schedule time, 20 miles an hour, it being quite dark, ran against two mules of plaintiff and killed them. The mules were not seen until the train was in thirty feet of them, when signal for brakes was blown, engine reversed, and all that could be done was done to stop the train. They could have been seen 75 yards in front, and in that distance the train could have been stopped. They ran in front of train 215 yards before being struck, but were not seen.

Held, Bynum, J., the whole Court concurring, That plaintiff was entitled to recover. Bynum, J., said: "Proof having been made of the injury, the effect of the statute is to declare that the company's agents were guilty of negligence of which they could not acquit themselves except by showing that there was no neglect whatever. The heavy burden of establishing a negative is thus imposed upon them."

In this state of the law—force being given to the statute and the intent of the Legislature being upheld, to-wit: That the mere killing of live stock by the engineer of cars of a railroad shall be evidence sufficient to convict the company of negligence and render it liable to the owner in damages, unless the defendant should prove that there was no negligence—the people were pretty well protected against the carelessness or recklessness of railroad agents while running the trains. But now come a series of cases, beginning with Smith, C. J., and Ashe, J., and concurred in by this Court, in which the intent of the Legislature is set aside and the people are again left at the mercy of railroad agents.

The first case is Doggett vs. Railroads. (81st N. C., 459.) Action to recover damages for killing cattle, brought in six months. The killing was admitted, and defendant offered evidence by brakeman as follows: Train was moving on dark and rainy night, over straight line, down inclined plane, with steam shut off, and came in contact with the cattle on the track near a trestle. Headlight only showed an object thirty yards in front. Witness was supplying wood to furnace when signal was given and hastened to brakes, but before he could apply them the cattle were struck. Length of train and speed not stated. Witness thought that train, by application of brakes, could not have been stopped in less than half mile.

The court below charged: "That if the jury believed the defendant at time of killing was running a train which could not possibly be stopped within half a mile, this was negligence entitling plaintiff to recover." (Page 461.)

On appeal, Smith, C. J., Ashe concurring, Dillard not sitting, held this to be error, saying: "The railroad system, traversing the country in all directions, contributes largely to the development of its agricultural, commercial and other resources; and this result is attained mainly by the certainty, regularity and rapidity with which the trains move and transportation is effected. These advantages are transferring a large bulk of the freights from water to this mode of land conveyance, *and though occasional* injury may be done to stock allowed to stray upon the road-bed, *this inconvenience is greatly outweighed* by the benefits conferred upon the whole country by railway transportation, and it would be an unwise policy to hamper the latter and diminish its usefulness." (Page 464.)

Note the features of this ruling:

1. The destruction of the people's property is considered to be only an "*inconvenience*."

2. This "inconvenience" to the poor man of losing his cattle is "greatly outweighed" by the benefits to the general public of railway transportation.

3. The requirement that railroad companies should supply themselves with the modern improvements so as to stop their trains within less than a half mile, is a needless restraint.

Thus the private property of the citizen is allowed to be taken for the public's benefit without compensation.

It was further held:

1. That if the facts and circumstances of the killing appear, the *prima facie case* created by the statute does not arise; the force of the presumption only applies when the facts are not known, or when from the testimony they are uncertain. (Page 467.)

Comment:

a. This in effect repeals the statute which was intended to make the killing *prima facie* evidence of negligence, though all the world should see the act.

b. It wholly repudiates the meaning of *prima facie* evidence as repeatedly defined in this State. (See State vs. Patton, 5th Ired., 183; State vs. Goode, 10th Ired, 131; State vs. Roten, 86th Ired., 701.)

c. And it reverses the cases of Battle vs. the railroad, Clark vs. same and Pippen vs. same, in each of which the facts and circumstances of the killing were fully disclosed, yet did not prevent the operation of the statutes.

It is held further, "That if the facts and circumstances disclosed fail to make out a case of negligence, defendants are not to be held liable."

This sets aside the rule laid down by Battle, Bynum and Dick and their associates.

LEX.

SENATOR VANCE ON THE NEW YORK TIMES

George Jones can Lie Faster than Truth can Contradict.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR—On Sunday morning, July 4, the New York *Times* contained a prehistoric account of my speech to be delivered the next day in Tammany Hall, and replied to its arguments before they were made by giving a list of sixteen members of my family rejoicing in the name of Vance, for whom I had secured office under the government. This was to account for my hostility to the Civil Service law.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th of July, the New York *Times* contained the very slightest notice of what I had said the day before, and accompanied it by a column of very coarse and vulgar abuse based upon the same statement concerning the list of my supposed kindred in office.

Some commentary upon this seems to be necessary. Judging from the temper evinced by these attacks, I should say that I hit the editor of the *Times* very hard when in my Tammany speech I characterized the Mugwump as a man who fought now and then on either side, but lied very steadily on all. I think I am justified in this conclusion, for when you fling a rock at a dog in the dark it is generally safe to say you hit him if you hear him yelp.

Now, I am aware of the unwisdom, in a general way, of engaging in a wordy warfare with even a partisan newspaper which recognizes to some extent the principles of manhood and fair play. And I know that there is nothing more dangerous than to accept such a controversy with such a paper as the *Times*. The average Mugwump editor, one of those fellows who assume to reform public morals and to walk on that higher plane far removed from the earthly taints of partisanship, can lie, in the interests of the public good, faster than truth can contradict. Nevertheless, I must be permitted to say that the circumstances combine to render these gross attacks on me a most becoming and edifying spectacle. It accords with the eternal fitness of things that a great political and moral reform should be led by a common liar.

It is well known to the editor of the *Times* that this story of my having so many kindred placed in office has been time and again refuted, and is utterly without foundation save as to two persons, my brother and my son, who is my private and confidential clerk. Nearly every other person mentioned in that list is unknown to me, and of whom I never heard until the list referred to was first published in the New York *Tribune*. They are all Republicans, and obtained their positions under Republican administrations. One, at least, is a Florida carpet-bag negro, who obtained his position as a reward for his infamy as a member of a Returning Board by means of which the Great Fraud of 1876 was perpetrated, and he is retained in office, I suppose, to illustrate the beauties of civil service reform. If the charge should include him, I will state that I have a son also in the army, a position to which he was appointed without my knowledge or solicitation by that excellent and courteous gentleman, whom I grieve to know is languishing upon a bed of suffering, ex-President Arthur.

The notoriety of these facts, even if they had not been made known again and again in the leading newspapers of the country, was sufficient to put upon inquiry as to their truth any *honest* man in the land. Let me suggest to the editor of the *Times* that the man here upon whom that paper relies for its falsehood and abuse of the opponents of civil service reform is not earning his pay. He exhibits neither originality, fertility nor ingenuity in lying, but persistence only. Had I gotten all these kinspeople in office, as he says, the man of common sense would naturally suppose that I would favor the Civil Service law for the sake of keeping them there; for that law has proven a veritable refuge for the old official barnacle. It is literally the friend of the incompetent; which, however, I hope that none who have the good fortune to bear my name may happen to be.

Of course the *Times* will not publish this or in any way correct the wrong it has done the truth; that would not be reform. Doubtless that unfortunate class of my fellow citizens who are so unhappy as to read no other paper will still continue to regard me as an enemy of civil service reform because I have sixteen Vance kinsmen in office. I shall be content, however, if you will publish it and let the readers of the *Sun*, at least, know that the story is false, and that I am opposed to that pretentious humbug because I am a Democrat, and as such I believe that Democratic principles are best administered by Democrats in office; and finally, that I prefer my friends to my enemies, as gratitude and common decency enjoin upon all men, except, of course, Mugwump reformers.

Respectfully yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

Washington, July 10.

Twelfth Judicial District.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer.

CHARLESTON, N. C., July 17, 1886.—The convention organized with J. W. Cooper as chairman. J. H. Merrimon was nominated on the first ballot. He received ninety-six votes, Gudger seventy-three. Eighty-five were necessary to a choice. The nomination was made unanimous.

The convention recommended Hon. A. S. Merrimon for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

G. S. Ferguson was nominated for solicitor on the third ballot. The convention recommended M. E. Carter for Supreme Court Judge and then adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Crop Turnip Seed.

BOND E. SEDBERRY

has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S

Celebrated Turnip Seed.

☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.

Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."

july 1 tf

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, *vs.* W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Monday, July 26, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction, FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Marian Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y. No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, containing about 260 acres more or less.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
Receiver and Commissioner.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer. june 24-ts

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By
apl 22 1y july 8

HERE TO STAY!

GEO. ROSENTHAL

announces to his many friends and patrons that, while he will be deprived of the pleasure of an European tour, the skill and care of his resident physician, DR. W. C. McDUFFIE, having obviated the necessity of his departure to

The Old Country

by restoring him to health, he will still be glad as ever TO SEE THEM ALL at his

EMPORIUM

On Person Street,

and with the coming fall will be better prepared than ever to offer them extraordinary

Bargains! Bargains!

In Everything in his Line.

☞ A desirable DWELLING HOUSE for rent on reasonable terms.

GEO. ROSENTHAL.

july 1-tf Corner Market Square and Person Street.

Refinishing Crape.

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEILS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrich Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

—A FULL LINE OF—

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

—IN STOCK.—

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

may 20 tf

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf McNEILL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS. — ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

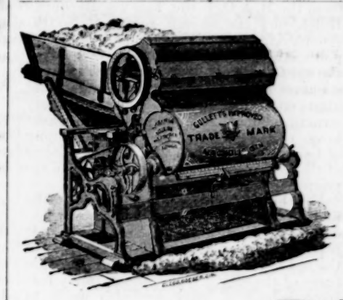
Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.



THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gin is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125 tf

ICE

Made from the CELEBRATED

Fountain Head Springs,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

No Purer Water in the World.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.

PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:

100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.

☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13-tf GEO. A. BURNS.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON,	S. A. PHILLIPS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,	GEO. A. THOMSON,
D. H. RAY & CO.,	A. GARRASON,
CHARLES HAIGH,	A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
W. J. McDONALD,	D. M. McDONALD,
LOCKAMY & ROUSE,	J. L. ALLEN,
J. C. THOMSON,	W. J. BOONE & CO.,
J. R. VANN,	E. F. MOORE,

AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breafast Strips,

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17 1y

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals.
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }

☞ Send for circular. july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

Seasonable Goods.

As the Heated Term Approaches,

J. D. BROWN & CO.

have made ample preparations to supply the demands of those who wish to partake of refreshing cream from dainty ware or drink cooling beverages from delicate glass.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

will show you beautiful Berry and Fruit Dishes in Bohemian Glass. They also carry quantities of Fruit Dishes, footed and flat, in China and American glass.

AT BROWN'S CROCKERY STORE

can be found German cut-glass Decanters and Wine Glasses to match. They have American goods for those who prefer cheaper and less fragile ware.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

carry Champagne and Lemonade Glasses and Cups in the beautiful Bohemian colored glass. Their Water Sets—Pitchers and Glasses to match—in same goods are selling rapidly and are a stylish addition to a handsome sideboard. The lovers of iced buttermilk will find Pitchers in every shape and color at Brown's Crockery Store.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

merely mention these few articles of seasonable goods, but visitors to their new store will be shown handsome Dinner Sets and Tea Sets in French and American goods. Their stock of Porcelain, Ironstone and C. C. Ware is simply immense. They are well-stocked with Agate Ware, Tin Goods of every sort, Wood and Willow Ware, Rockingham and Yellow Goods, and everything in the housefurnishing line.

THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK

having been reduced by large sales, they found it necessary to make extensive additions thereto, and are now heavily stocked in this line.

june 10 tf

Jonesboro High School,

REV. W. O. HIGHTOWER, Principal,

JONESBORO, MOORE CO., N. C.

Fall Term Opens August 9, and Closes December 24, 1886.

A full corps of instructors in all the English branches and the Classics, with French and German, Music, Drawing and Painting.

Buildings and grounds pleasant and commodious. Climate salubrious. Communication direct with all parts of the State by Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. Good, wholesome board, including lights, fuel and washing, at $10 per month. Social and religious advantages unsurpassed. For circular, with terms and other particulars, address the principal,

W. O. HIGHTOWER,
Jonesboro, Moore Co., N. C.

july 8-1m

ROCK ALUM SALT,

FOR PICKLING,

At GEO. A. THOMSON'S,

Headquarters.

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1886.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Good Reading for about 8 Cents a Month!!

As we intend to keep fully up with the stirring events of the coming campaign, we have decided to give the people of all this section an opportunity of keeping well-informed of public affairs at very small cost, and will furnish the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE **8 months for 50 cents—STRICTLY CASH.** Of course there is no profit in these rates for a paper containing as much reading matter as ours; these are campaign rates, and at the expiration of the 8 months the original price will be restored. We cannot afford to allow commissions, but persons sending us clubs will receive an extra copy gratis.

This offer is open only until **July 24,** and those designing to take advantage thereof should act promptly.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. P. SEAWELL—Mad Stone.
GEO. M. ROSE—Houses for sale.
GEO. M. ROSE—Primary Election.
GEO. M. ROSE—County Convention.
WRIGHT AND W. HUSKE—To the Public.
J. B. UNDERWOOD—Machinery, Mills, etc.
J. D. MCNEILL—Selling at cost for a profit.
R. P. JOHNSON—Mt. Vernon Springs Academy.

Superior Court.

The Superior Court of Cumberland County commences next Monday—his Hon. Judge Gilmer on the bench and Capt. J. D. McIver solicitor. We have already published the list of jurors for this term of court.

Publish Your Meetings.

We will be glad if the chairmen of the different township Democratic executive committees will send in their notices of any meetings to be held. We will publish such notices with pleasure, free of any charge.

Remember the Dates.

The State convention takes place at Raleigh on Wednesday, August 25, instead of Thursday, August 26, as several papers (ours among them) have once or twice published it.

The Congressional convention will be held at Clinton on Wednesday, August 11.

The Judicial convention meets in Fayetteville on Thursday, July 29 (next Thursday).

The Offer Extended.

For the accommodation of clubs which are being formed, but which can hardly be completed by the 24th inst., and also in order to include the crowd in attendance here on the day of the Judicial convention, we extend our offer of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE for 6 months for 50 cents to Aug. 1st, after which time these campaign rates will positively be withdrawn.

Rev. J. W. Davis's Lectures.

The very instructive and entertaining lectures of Rev. J. W. Davis last Sunday in the Presbyterian Church delighted his auditors. The speaker most pleasantly illustrates and elaborates his subject, and has evidently devoted much careful thought to the character and customs of the strange antipodean people among whom his lot has been for some time cast.

Last evening he again delivered a lecture on Japan in the Presbyterian Church, but the hour at which our paper goes to press precludes a notice until next week.

The Druggists' Convention.

The annual convention of the druggists and pharmacists of North Carolina will be held here on Wednesday and Thursday, August 11 and 12, the week after the Fruit Fair. The hearty welcome which our people will extend to this body of business and professional representatives will be worthily bestowed upon a class of men whose influence and usefulness are every year extending, and whose guild (if we may so express it), by its concerted and organized work, is greatly enhancing the efficiency of their vocation. We shall furnish to our readers a full account of the interesting proceedings.

For the Armory Fund.

Two very handsome fruit cakes, to be dressed by the exquisite taste of one of our young ladies, will be on exhibition at the Fruit Fair, by which we are confident that a very substantial addition will be made to the armory fund of the Independent Light Infantry. A raffle for the cakes will be conducted by the envelope system, the announcement of the winning number being withheld until the evening of the 5th inst., at the entertainment given under the auspices of the company, and the proceeds of the raffle will be turned into the treasury for the benefit of the armory.

The Chicora Fire Company.

The engine-house of the Chicora Steam Fire Company is being put in first-rate order under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Dodd, keeper of the engine—the place thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed, etc. The beautiful engine is always kept in perfect condition, ready for instant service. The uniform is expected in a few days—blue shirt, with red cuffs and shield, and blue cap—and the company is in a state of excellent discipline. The central position of the engine-room, at the market, renders it the best possible rallying point for the members, and those attached to that department are requested to bear in mind that the hose has now been removed to the market.

The Ball of the Independent Light Infantry.

On the second evening of the Fruit Fair a ball under the auspices of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the officers and members appearing in civilian's dress, will take place in Williams Hall, which will offer to both our visitors and home folks an entertainment fraught with much pleasure, admirably managed as it will be by this most excellent corps.

The following is the committee of arrangements: Maj. W. F. Campbell, Messrs. J. C. Haigh, Jr., S. H. Strange and R. M. Prior. The floor managers are as follows: Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, Capt. J. A. McLauchlin, Messrs. H. McD. Robinson, E. L. Pemberton, W. C. McDuffie, Jr., C. L. Campbell.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Large Gathering of Democrats—The Proceedings full of Interest.

On Saturday, 14th inst., the delegates of the Democratic party from the different townships of Cumberland County met in convention in the Town Hall to select delegates to the Judicial, Congressional and State Conventions. Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, with a brief but graceful introduction called the convention to order by inviting Maj. W. S. Cook to take the chair as temporary presiding officer, and on motion of Maj. A. A. McKethan Messrs. S. G. Worth and J. H. Myrover were made Secretaries.

Maj. Jno. Evans moved that this convention resolve itself into a mass meeting of the Democracy of Cumberland County, in order that all good Democrats present might have a voice in the proceedings; he made this motion for the good of the party, and having no personal interests to serve. Maj. A. A. McKethan objected to the motion that it was out of order, and the chairman ruled that the point was well taken—the next step in perfecting the organization of the convention being the appointment of a committee on credentials.

On motion of Mr. Rose, the roll of townships was called, each township to name one person to serve on the committee on credentials. Beaver Dam and Little River failed to respond, and were not represented during the proceedings of the convention. When Seventy-First township was reached Mr. Jno. McDuffie and Capt. N. R. Blue each presented a name, there being two sets of delegates present and claiming the right of representation—those appointed at the meeting of which Mr. I. A. Murchison was chairman and those chosen from Ray's precinct, at a meeting subsequently held.

Mr. Rose, having read the plan of organization of the State Central Executive Committee for the guidance of the convention, moved that each delegation from Seventy-First township be allowed to name a person to represent it before this committee on credentials, consisting of Maj. A. A. McKethan, Cross Creek, Chairman; C. C. McLellan, Black River; W. B. Draughon, Cedar Creek; R. J. Byrd, Carver's Creek; A. J. McCaskill, Flea Hill; E. H. Evans, Gray's Creek; J. C. Currie, Jr., Quewhiffle; Hector McNeill, Rockfish.

Col. Chas. Haigh moved as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Rose that the matter of the contesting delegation from Seventy-First be referred to the committee on credentials, which motion was adopted.

The committee on credentials having retired for consultation, on motion of Hon. Geo. M. Rose the temporary organization of the convention was made the permanent organization.

The committee on credentials, through the Chairman, made the following report of delegates reporting from the different townships:

Black River—I. W. Taylor, W. P. Phillips, C. F. Pope, W. J. Smith, R. J. Baker, H. L. Hall, R. Wade, J. C. Bain, J. O. Williams, C. C. McLellan.

Cedar Creek—Daniel Carter, Maj. Jno. Evans, W. B. Draughon, J. McP. Geddie, Thos. G. Hall, J. D. Sessoms, N. C. Thagard, W. G. Maxwell, Joseph Bullard, B. R. Carter.

Carver's Creek—W. J. Adams, A. McBuie, A. Wicker, D. B. Cain, Theo. Byrd, R. J. Byrd, H. P. O'Connor, Wm. Hatcher, Geo. Elliot, Wm. L. Williams.

Cross Creek—A. A. McKethan, Jr., H. R. Horne, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Z. B. Newton, W. S. Cook, J. D. McNeill, C. W. Broadfoot, Theo. H. Whaley, Chas. Glover, Chas. Haigh.

Flea Hill—M. M. Crumpler, McD. Geddie, C. M. Autry, H. P. Davis, Noel Gainey, Geo. McDonald, A. L. McCaskill, H. H. Bolton, A. J. McCaskill, Alex. McNeill.

Gray's Creek—Wm. Alderman, W. E. Smith, Jno. Butler, J. A. Gainey, E. H. Evans, Alex. Pate, H. Jones, Wm. Marsh, J. A. Byrne, P. Thames.

Quewhiffle—G. W. Graham, J. P. Sinclair, J. C. Currie, Jr., J. K. McLeod, J. A. Patterson, Jno. Blue, S. J. Cameron, D. A. McDiarmid, M. A. Gillis.

Rockfish—H. McNeill, W. J. Buie, L. McDonald, John Davis, John Smith, R. M. Johnson, A. J. Brannon, Wm. Cameron, G. C. Ray, Angus McLean, A. A. Harrington, Jr.

As to the list of delegates from Seventy-First, the committee recommended the admission of both, to which the chairman of the committee respectfully offered his dissent. The delegations are as follows:

Township Meeting—J. C. Vaughn, N. P. Clark, N. D. McLauchlin, J. D. McNeill, Jno. McDuffie, Wm. Hybart, J. R. Luther, R. Harris, W. T. Sloan, L. L. Worrell, Thos. West, J. F. T. Williams, W. J. McDiarmid, J. G. McDuffie.

Ray's—J. A. McArthur, W. H. McPherson, Jno. T. McArthur, J. T. Ritter, J. G. Shaw, J. A. McDougald, J. D. Black, D. Shaw, J. C. Buie, D. H. Blue, W. S. Townsend, J. C. McGougan, D. B. Currie, Gilbert Monroe, D. G. Blue, Hugh McCall, J. D. N. Gillis, N. R. Blue, A. J. Graham, W. D. Ray.

Maj. Jno. Evans renewed his motion that the Convention be resolved into a mass meeting, with the admission of all good Democrats, calling for a vote by townships, which resulted as follows:

	Aye.	No.
Black River	6	
Carver's Creek		7
Cedar Creek	11	
Cross Creek		23
Flea Hill		11
Gray's Creek		7
Quewhiffle	5	
Rockfish	8	
Total	30	48

Maj. Evans's motion was therefore lost.

On the motion of Col. Chas. Haigh, that the report of the committee be adopted, except as to Seventy-First, and that only the delegates chosen at the meeting of the 10th inst. be admitted, quite an animated debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. McKethan, John McDuffie, Evans, Blue, Shaw, Horne, Broadfoot and others.

On the call of the vote by townships Col. Haigh's motion was adopted as follows:

	Aye.	No.
Black River	6	
Carver's Creek		7
Cedar Creek	11	
Cross Creek	23	
Flea Hill	11	
Gray's Creek		7
Quewhiffle		5
Rockfish		8
Total	51	27

The chairman then announced that the permanent organization of the convention was duly completed, and that the nomination of delegates to the Judicial, Congressional and State conventions was in order, and the delegations from the different townships were requested to hand in their lists of recommendations.

The following resolution offered by Col. Wm. Alderman was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from the different Townships retire (each Township separate) and select from the Democratic voters of their respective townships one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic voters and fractions of twenty-five or more to represent Cumberland County in a Congressional Convention to be held at Clinton Aug. 11, 1886.

Also, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic voters or fraction of twenty-five or more of their respective townships to represent Cumberland County in the Solicitor's Convention to be held in Fayetteville July 29th.

Also one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic voters and fractions of seventy-five or more from their respective township to represent Cumberland County in a State Convention to be held at Raleigh on Aug. 25th, 1886, and report a list of said delegates to this convention for confirmation.

Col. C. W. Broadfoot offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Cumberland delegates to the State Judicial Convention are directed to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of a new set of Judges for the Supreme Court.

The following resolution, prefaced by stirring and heartily applauded remarks, was offered by Hon. Geo. M. Rose and adopted:

Resolved, That in Hon. W. J. Green, member of Congress from this district, the Democrats of Cumberland county recognize an able and faithful public servant, whose zeal in promotion of their best interests has never tired, whose political fidelity and integrity have never admitted of question, and whose labors in the national legislature merit their grateful recognition. They therefore recommend that the delegates of Cumberland county to the Congressional Convention at Clinton, Aug 11th, use every honorable effort to secure his renomination.

The different townships then reported, and the following are the duly chosen delegates to the different conventions:

BLACK RIVER.

State—W. J. Smith.

Congressional—W. Doug. Smith, C. C. McLellan, J. O. Williams. Alternates, C. F. Pope, H. S. Hall, W. P. Phillips.

Judicial—W. J. Smith, I. W. Taylor, Jno. C. Bain. Alternates, I. W. Godwin, W. R. Wade, R. J. Baker.

CARVER'S CREEK.

State—A. McBuie, C. D. Nixon. Alternates, Alex. McArthur, J. Raynor.

Congressional—Wm. Williams, A. McBuie, Theo. Byrd. Alternates, C. D. Nixon, W. D. Adams, Wm. Hatcher.

Judicial—Geo. D. Elliott, A. Wicker, A. B. Walker. Alternates, W. H. Elliott, A. McBuie, W. L. Williams.

CEDAR CREEK.

State—J. S. Evans.

Congressional—W. B. Draughon, Ralph Jessup, H. C. Fisher, W. J. Maxwell, N. C. Tnagard, T. G. Hall.

Judicial—J. Evans, Daniel Carter, B. R. Carter, H. E. Smith, W. T. Fisher, B. M. Smith.

CROSS CREEK.

State—D. Rose, H. L. Cook, T. H. Sutton, R. S. Huske.

Congressional—G. M. Rose, A. B. Williams, W. C. McDuffie, S. G. Worth, Z. B. Newton, J. W. Atkinson, W. J. McDonald, Jr., J. E. Flowers, L. Strauss, J. H. Myrover, J. B. Smith. Alternates, M. W. Johnson, Theo. H. Whaley, B. G. Hollingsworth, Thos. H. Maultsby, J. D. McNeill, H. I. McDuffie, J. A. McLauchlin, I. W. Clark, Geo. A. Burns, R. McMillan, G. A. Overbaugh.

Judicial—A. A. McKethan, Jr., J. H. Myrover, J. J. Ahearn, J. A. Hodges, W. S. Cook, M. Faulk, T. H. Sutton, Chas. Glover, Theo. Whaley, W. D. Gaster, H. McD. Robinson. Alternates, J. D. McNeill, I. Jessup, W. G. Hall, H. R. Horne, J. A. Sikes, J. C. Haigh, Jr., W. J. McDonald, I. W. Clark, H. L. Cook, R. W. Thornton.

FLEA HILL.

State—Joel Williams, Neill McDougald. Alternates, Noel Gainey, M. B. Crumpler.

Congressional—M. M. Crumpler, A. J. McCaskill, H. P. Davis, C. M. Autry, G. A. McDonald, H. H. Bolton. Alternates, N. G. Wade, George Cade, A. A. Holmes, Burnis Geddie, Rae Gainey, N. L. McCaskill.

Judicial—J. D. McCaskill, W. J. Hourine, T. J. Godwin, Alex. McNeill, N. G. Wade.

GRAY'S CREEK.

State—Wm. Alderman. Alternate, J. D. Johnson.

Congressional—Jas. Marsh, W. C. Alderman, H. M. Pate. Alternates, P. Thames, D. N. Marsh, J. Butler.

Judicial—E. H. Evans, J. A. Gainey, A. Pate. Alternates, Wm. Alderman, W. E. Smith, C. H. Cain.

QUWHIFFLE.

State—John Blue, M. A. Gillis, D. A. McDiarmid.

Congressional—R. D. Gillis, N. S. Blue, J. McRae.

Judicial—M. McLeod, Jno. T. Sinclair, J. C. Currie.

ROCKFISH.

State—G. M. Rose, C. W. Broadfoot. Alternates, T. H. Sutton, N. W. Ray.

Congressional—H. McNeill, Jno. Smith, Jno. McFadyen, Joseph Fisher.

Judicial—John Smith, Wm. J. Buie, Hector McNeill, L. McDonald.

SEVENTY-FIRST.

State—N. R. Blue, J. A. McArthur, D. B. Currie, J. E. Elliott. Alternates, D. A. Blue, T. Monroe, J. D. Worrell, John Buie.

Congressional—Geo. Robinson, J. A. Williams, S. R. Parker, J. A. Monroe, C. B. Bethea, John G. Shaw, D. G. Blue. Alternates, Doug. Clark, J. K. McDonald, J. B. Huske, John C. Buie, Duncan J. Monroe, J. T. Townsend, Jno. McDonald.

Judicial—Geo. Robinson, Dan'l McRae, W. A. Worrell, Alex. Sessoms, C. V. McQueen, J. R. Carter, Jno McDuffie. Alternates, Thomas Monroe, John McFadyen, Neill McArthur, Duncan Kinlaw, J. Marshall Williams, Jesse Newton, J. D. Worrell.

There being no further business, on motion the meeting adjourned.

Additional Special Premiums.

We have received from Mr. G. W. Lawrence, Secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, the following additional special premiums, offered for the fair of next November:

R. M. Nimocks: One Boy Dixie Plow to the farmer who makes the best average exhibit at the fair; one Stonewall Plow to the farmer making the second best average exhibit at the fair.

Chas. Haigh desires to make his Special Premium (heretofore published) more general, and omits the words "who uses said plow," as published in Premium List.

C. A. Gambrill Mfg Co.: One-fourth bbl. "Patapsco Superlative" Flour for best light rolls made from said brand of flour; one-fourth bbl. "Orange Grove" Flour for the best light bread made from said brand of flour; one-fourth bbl. "Cape Henry" Flour for the best biscuit made from said flour; one-fourth bbl. "North Point" Flour for the best pound cake made from said brand of flour.

Hymeneal—Ahearn—Murphy.

On the evening of the 14th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Susan Murphy, by Rev. Father Felix of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Chas. J. Ahearn was united in marriage to Miss Molly Murphy. After the ceremony Rev. Fred W. Eason, of the Baptist Church, delivered a beautiful address appropriate to the new duties of life which the young couple had assumed.

May all the hearty wishes for their happiness bear fruition to the wedded pair—the groom one of our most esteemed young men, a trusted official of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and the bride the lovely daughter of the late Jno. Murphy, who gave his life to his country.

The Fruit Fair.

Last week we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Van Lindley and Mr. Wilson, the President and Secretary of the State Fruit Growers' Association, who paid Fayetteville a short visit. Capt. A. B. Williams, Vice President for the State at large, assembled the local committee to meet Messrs. Van Lindley and Wilson, and the committees are now hard at work. But of this work Mr. Wilson can speak better than we, and we take the following from his communication to the Raleigh *News and Observer* of last Tuesday:

The Cape Fear river steamers will carry passengers from Wilmington and all points on that line for half-fare, including meals and state-room. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. will sell tickets from all points at 2½ cents per mile for the round trip. All the principal roads will sell tickets at 2 cents per mile each way—long distances less. The outlook is for the best exhibit ever held by the society. While the rains are causing the peaches to rot, there will be no scarcity of fruits, and the management by the local committees will be in every way first-class. President J. Van Lindley and myself met the local committee at Fayetteville on the 15th inst., and the management was fully discussed; the plan of operations, as outlined by the committees, shows that they will leave nothing undone to make the fair a success.

The premium list (sent to all on application) is the most liberal ever offered, and nearly $600 will be paid out to exhibitors. The society has paid and will continue to pay its premiums promptly as soon as the list is read.

The schedule, with rates from all points in the State, is now being prepared, will be ready for the public in a few days, and will be fully circulated. It had been feared that the hotel accommodations of Fayetteville would be insufficient for the crowd, but a thorough canvass of the town proves that it is without foundation.

A Touching Incident of the War.

In 1863 David P. Morris, of Moore Co., a gallant Confederate soldier and an uncle of our townsman, Mr. W. D. Gaster, spent a short time at home on furlough, seriously wounded and broken down, and then returned to the army in time to take part in the great battle of Gettysburg. From that time until the close of the war nothing was heard of him, and he was mourned by his relatives as among the martyred band of "missing and lost."

Nor was the cruel uncertainty as to his fate removed until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Gaster bethought himself of narrating these facts to Gen. A. G. Brady, whereupon the latter kindly gave him directions for making the proper application to the government, which resulted in the following information from Gen. L. C. Drum, of the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., under date of June 24:

In reply to your communication of the 19th inst., I have the honor to inform you that David B. or David P. Morris, Co. H, 30th N. C. Vols., died at Point Lookout, Maryland, May 3, 1865. Application for the removal of his remains should be made to the Quartermaster General, to whose office such matters properly pertain.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Miss Bella McDonald has sent to Mr. J. C. Vaughn four perfect tomatoes, weighing 3¼ lbs. This is hard to beat.

We are glad to see Mr. E. C. Dunn back in Fayetteville on business connected with the Wilson Short-Cut.

Mr. B. R. Dunn, Engineer of Roadway of the Atlantic Coast Line, has been spending a short time in Fayetteville.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of the well-known Wilmington house of G. W. Williams & Co., has been visiting his old home.

We were glad to meet the other day Mr. Willie Sholar, now of Raleigh, who spent much of his early youth in Fayetteville. Mr. Sholar is preparing himself for the Baptist ministry.

We learn that Maj. W. M. S. Dunn has been offered and has accepted the Superintendency of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will lose a capable and valued official.

We were much pleased by a short call the other day from Mr. John D. Williams, Jr., now of the Custom House service of Wilmington. He looks as well and happy as in the old days when he was the life of the Clarendon Club Rooms. "A looker-on in Venice" only, from his official position, he had much to tell us of interest of political affairs in lower Cape Fear.

Jesse Holmes, the Fool-Killer, could find steady and remunerative employment here for a few days. The gold-hunters have "riz" out in the Vaughn neighborhood, and they have already dug two immense pits. The plan is to make a circle 15 or 16 feet in diameter, dig a well in the centre, and strew sulphur around on the outer circle to "conjure" the witches. We have not learned how much treasure has been unearthed.

Advertisers are at any time at liberty to come to our office, examine our subscription books for themselves, and see the additions which are being made to our list. Of course sensible people will embrace such an offer as is made by our campaign rates, and the consequence is that new subscribers are coming from every quarter. If the merchants do not take advantage of this increase in our circulation—all right, they can't blame us if they break.

We have seen a diagram of the interior of the ocean steamer *Georgia*, upon which Mrs. J. B. Smith is to make her voyage to the Old World, and on which journey she starts to-day. What a splendid trip and tour! In beautiful, poetic, historic Scotland ("Scotland! there's magic in the sound!") Mrs. Smith will be no stranger, for the good Caledonian blood courses in her own veins. We know no one better fitted to enjoy and appreciate all that is to be seen of "Auld Reekie," Hollyrood, with its memories of uncrowned kings and the chivalry of the clans, and the "banks and braes of bonnie Doon."

Sparks from the "Heel."

"Committee" on mosquitoes is still reporting crops larger than ever known before.

Mr. S. C. Thompson, late of this county, but at present living in Fairfield Co., S. C., while plowing in his garden one day last week unearthed two gold watches—one a gents' heavy case, and the other a ladies' double case.

Each had the initials of the owners, and were hid there by them in 1865 to secure them from Sherman's "bummers," but the exact spot could not be found afterwards. At last accounts, they had been restored to the former owners, and are at the jeweler's undergoing some little repairs, rendered necessary by a burial of 21 years.

A white man by the name of Hill, a harness maker by trade, living at Laurinburg, was found dead Monday evening, about one mile west of here, on the Carolina Central R. R. He had been drinking a little, and left here about 2 o'clock on foot, and when last seen alive he was sitting on the embankment, and it is thought that he was seized with apoplexy, fell head foremost from the bank, and died in that position. He leaves a family of five dependent upon him for support.

Robeson will send a strong delegation to Wadesboro, who will endeavor to "hold Robeson."

The heaviest rainfalls ever known occurred last Thursday in Richmond county, N. C., and Marlboro, S. C. All mill-dams had to be cut or were washed away. The bridges on nearly all streams were carried off. O. C. S.

A Sensation in Washington.

From the Washington Star.

Quite a sensation was created in the House this afternoon by a personal encounter between Representative Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska, growing out of charges made by the former on the floor of the House, to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land ring. Representative Payson, of Illinois, a member of the public lands committee, was explaining to Representative Gilfillan the effect of certain Senate amendments to a bill intended to protect the rights of homestead settlers, when Representative Laird leaned from his seat toward the party and asked why "You fellows," (referring to the public lands committee) "do not do something to break up the land rings in the South instead of riding us in the North."

Mr. Payson replied that that was what the committee was endeavoring to do.

Mr. Cobb undertook to defend the committee, of which he is the chairman, and some angry passages occurred between him and Mr. Laird, which ended by the latter gentleman calling the former a liar.

Witnesses say that Mr. Cobb declared that Mr. Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat his language.

Mr. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started through the lobby into the basement. Some one called Mr. Payson's attention to their exit, with the statement that they were going outside to fight it out. Thereupon Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway and coming up with the would-be combatants on the stairway, caught Mr. Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Mr. Cobb to retrace his steps as far as the west door of the lobby, Mr. Laird following, when the controversy broke out afresh.

Recurring to the charges Mr Cobb had made against him in a speech several days ago, Mr. Laird angrily declared that he (Cobb) was "a ——— liar."

Mr. Cobb rejoined that Mr. Laird was "a —— perjurer," but the words had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose.

A stream of blood trickled down Mr. Cobb's face and he was thrown backward against the doorway. A crowd which had collected interposed at this juncture and the combatants separated, Mr. Laird taking his seat in the House and Mr. Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby, where he was surrounded by friends.

DIED.

YATES.—In this town, on the morning of the 17th inst., of chronic bronchitis, JONATHAN GIFFORD YATES, in the 68th year of his age. No man, perhaps, who has ever lived here, enjoyed more fully the confidence of his fellow-man for piety and meekness of character. Devout from his youth up, his whole life was consecrated to the service of God. For the past twenty-five or thirty years he has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9@10	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	8	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	10@11	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	25@30	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	10@09	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00	SHUCKS,	5@60
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8@8¼ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 29½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., July 21, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 9 cents. Spirits firm at 32 cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

A SALLOW COMPLEXION IS INDICATIVE of worms. A few doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and give a bright and healthy complexion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Selling at Cost FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

july 22 tf

Mad Stone.

FOR SALE. A genuine Virginia "Mad Stone," warranted to prevent hydrophobia and to cure all poisonous bites and stings instantly. Send 2 red stamps for further particulars. Address

M. P. SEAWELL, P. M.,
Bensalem, Moore Co., N. C.

july 22-1m

Mt. Vernon Springs Academy,

MALE AND FEMALE.

R. P. JOHNSON, A. M., Principal. | REV. J. W. WATSON, A. M., Classic Course.

Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Telegraphy and Calisthenics, together with all other studies usually taught in a first-class academy, are taught here by experienced and competent teachers. Superior advantages afforded young ladies and girls. Excellent training for young men and boys, either for business or college. Next term begins August 3, 1886. Tuition moderate; board cheap; location very healthful. For particulars and catalogue address the Principal, Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham county, N. C. july 22-2t pd

To the Democrats of Cross Creek Township.

There will be a Primary Election held at the Market House in Fayetteville on Friday, August 13, 1886, for delegates to the County Convention called Sept. 4, to nominate candidates for the various county offices.

The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain open till 10 o'clock for the election of these delegates. None but Democrats in good standing will be allowed to vote, and all who are in favor of the success of the party are requested to take part in this election.

The 23 names receiving the highest number of votes will be declared delegates to this Convention.

By order of Committee.

GEO. M. ROSE,
Chairman.

july 22 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Houses for Sale.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 24TH, at 11 O'CLOCK, on the premises, near Lutterloh's corner, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, a number of

Warehouses, Tenement Houses and other Buildings,

belonging to the W. & W. Railroad. The buildings to be moved by purchaser immediately.

☞ Terms CASH.

july 22-1t GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.

To the Public.

Of our own knowledge, we are familiar with all the facts as touching the pond of water on the Western Plank Road, near the dwelling of A. Moore and others, and covering partly the land of A. Moore, Weldon Huske and W. D. Smith. We also know the position which W. D. Smith assumed as touching the matter of drainage, and we do honestly say that we think he was and is still honestly right, and we are satisfied that when he stated in his communication of the 5th inst., addressed to E. J. Lilly and others, that to drain said pond of water through his field as was proposed would injure him hundreds of dollars, he was honestly right in his estimate.

WRIGHT HUSKE,
W. W. HUSKE.

july 22 1t

COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention of the Democrats of Cumberland county held in the Town Hall at Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, September 4, 1886, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices and for members of the Legislature. The Democrats of the several townships (except Cross Creek) will meet on Saturday, Aug. 14, 1886, at their usual times and places, to nominate delegates to this Convention. The chairmen of the townships are requested to cause sufficient notice to be given of these township conventions.

By order of Executive Committee.

july 22 1t GEO. M. ROSE, Chm.

Machinery, Mills,

ENGINES, GINS, PRESSES,

Cane Mills and Evaporators, Threshing Machines, Mowers,

HEAVY AND LIGHT MACHINERY of all kinds promptly ordered direct from the best manufacturers.

GIN-SAWS, RIBS, BRUSHES and every part requiring repairs for any Engine or Machinery at short notice.

MACHINERY REPAIRED under contract and made as good as new, by substituting new parts.

☞ Place your orders early for Cotton Gins, and avoid delay.

Agent for the CELEBRATED

Van Winkle Gin

—AND—

Ames Engine.

J. B. UNDERWOOD.

july 22 3t

—NEW CROP—

Turnip Seeds.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

☞ From the OLD FIRM of

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Largest American Growers.

Just received by H. R. HORNE.

july 15 2t

UNIVERSITY Of North Carolina.

The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $13.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address

PRESIDENT KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
july 15 1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

YOU WILL FIND

ONLY FRESH Turnip Seed.

—They are—

SELECTED STOCK

And from the reliable house of

BUIST.

☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.

july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR.

LOW!

Shoes and Slippers in endless variety, at the Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's corner. Their Men's $3.00 Calf Congress, Balmorals and Button Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.

july 15 apl 22-3m

—OFFICE—

C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 12, 1886.

NORTH CAROLINA RESORTS.

Tickets are on sale at Fayetteville, Sanford, Bennettsville and Shoe Heel, as below, at greatly reduced rates, good to return for the season:

From Fayetteville to Hickory and return, $9.35.
From Fayetteville to Asheville and return, $13.10.
From Fayetteville to Waynesville and return, $14.45.
From Fayetteville to Warm Springs and return, $14.80.
From Fayetteville to Old Point and return, $12.50.
From Fayetteville to Morehead City and return, $10.30.

Also, to Red Springs and Mt. Vernon Springs, from all points on this Road, at 2 cents per mile each way; good to return for ten days.

july 15-3t JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large supply of

LANDRETH'S FRESH TURNIP SEED,

ALL VARIETIES.

ALSO, THAT FINE VARIETY,

"SOUTHERN PRIZE,"

Which is gaining so much popularity.

july 15-tf T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK,

Finding their present store too small for

THEIR INCREASING BUSINESS,

Have begun

THE EXTENSION AND REFITTING

—OF—

THAT VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT

3 STORY

Glass and Iron Front

BUILDING

OCCUPIED BY MR. E. J. LILLY,

with a view of removing to it as soon as the extensive improvements contemplated are completed. Meanwhile

THEY ARE OFFERING

Their customers and the public generally the advantages of

A Decided Reduction

—IN THE—

PRICES

of the present stock of goods.

These goods are all

FRESH AND DESIRABLE,

And the prices are only reduced

To close them out, if possible,

By Sept. 1st,

AT WHICH TIME

ROSE & L

Satisfied.

After the toil and the turmoil,
And the anguish of trust belied;
After the burden of weary cares,
Baffled longings, ungranted prayers;
After the passion and fret,
After the aching of vain regret,
After the hurry and heat of strife,
The yearning and tossing that men call life;
Faith that mocks and hopes denied—
We shall be satisfied.

When the golden bowl is broken
At the sunny fountain-side;
When the turf lies green and cold above
Wrong and sorrow and loss and love;
When the great dumb walls of silence stand
At the doors of the undiscovered land;
When all we have left in our olden place
Is an empty chair and a pictured face;
When the prayer is prayed and the sigh is sighed—
We shall be satisfied.

What does it boot to question,
When answer is aye denied?
Better to listen the Psalmist's rede;
And gather the comfort of his creed:
In peace and patience possess our souls,
While the wheel of fate in its orbit rolls,
Knowing that sadness and gladness pass
Like morning dews from the summer grass,
And when once we win to the further side—
We shall be satisfied.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

He Felt Hurt.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"See here!" said a Wayne county farmer, as he entered a Griswold street restaurant the other day, "I don't like the way I have been used."

"What's wrong?" said the restauranter.

"Last March I bought a can of oysters here."

"Yes, I remember."

"When I took it home my wife suggested that we put it down in the cellar until the Fourth of July. When we opened it on the glorious Fourth——"

"Great Scots!"

"Yes, you'd have said great Scots and little Scots and all other sorts of Scots if you had been there. You said they were fresh oysters, and I took your word for it and paid you forty cents in cash."

The restauranter counted out the forty cents, placed the change in the man's hand, and motioned him to go out.

"Thankee," said the farmer, as he backed out, "you are a square man, and I told my wife that you were probably deceived in the oysters yourself. One of my neighbors said he smelt 'em seven miles down the road. Thankee—this is k'rect."

Playing Hamlet.

From Texas Siftings.

Some Austin amateurs gave a performance of "Hamlet" one evening last week. Gus De Smith was Hamlet, and the day after the performance Kosciusko Murphy met Gus and asked:

"How did the performance come off last night?"

"Everybody did very well except old Judge Pennybunker. I'll be dog-goned if he goes on the stage with me any more. I'll take him and tie him on the railroad track, and let the cars run over him before he shall act Ghost to my Hamlet again."

"Was he the Ghost?"

"Yes, and the blooming old idiot stalked across the stage with his spectacles on. You bet he made a circus of the whole show. If ever there was a "melancholy Dane" I was one, and I haven't got over it yet. The old graven image says he put on his specs to add to the solemnity of the scene!"

Very Unlike the Sun.

"Hi there! Mulnugger, come and have a glass of beer."

"Bet yer life I will, old boy; where'll we go?"

"Oh, the same old place. By the way, Mulnugger, what's the difference between you and the afternoon sun?"

"Dunno; what is it?"

"The sun declines, but you never do."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Making Pickles.

Put one peck of coarse salt in a barrel, with two gallons of water; wash the cucumbers, leaving on half an inch of the stems; place them in the brine and lay all over them a piece of woolen cloth, a close-fitting cover and a weight sufficient to keep them under the brine; add fresh cucumbers every day until the barrel is full, putting in water to keep them covered. Now, the only trouble in keeping them is the scum that rises; put into the barrel about half a peck of horse-radish root, thoroughly washed, and you will have no trouble. To prepare the pickles for use, soak them in a brass kettle, changing the water every day until they are quite fresh; to give them a green color, put a piece of alum in every water while soaking; wipe them dry, put in a jar, and pour hot vinegar over them, with spices, whole cloves, etc.

Preserved Tomatoes.

Take ten pounds of tomatoes, seven pounds of sugar and three lemons. Remove the skins of the tomatoes by pouring boiling water over them, and strain the juice, mixing with the sugar, and boiling until it grows thick, skimming carefully; in the meantime boil the lemons until tender, slice and remove the seeds; strain the syrup, and when boiling hot add the tomatoes and lemons, and simmer for two hours. Put in jars or cans and seal.

Delicate Lemon Pie.

Take the grated peel and juice of one lemon, four eggs, using the yolks of all and the whites of two, one cupful of crushed sugar, half a cupful of rich, fresh milk and two tablespoonfuls of butter; make a delicate pastry for the undercrust, put in the mixture and bake. For the frosting, the whites of the two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of crushed sugar and one of vanilla.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Put into a pan on the fire two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when melted crumble into it half a loaf of stale bread, seasoning with salt and pepper, and a little chopped onion if you like it. Take eight or ten good-sized, ripe tomatoes, remove a small portion of the heart, fill with the dressing, put into a pan and bake for fifteen minutes.

Palmetto Batter Cakes.

To one quart of milk add the yolks of four eggs beaten very light, boiled rice or hominy to suit the taste and enough flour to give the mass the proper consistency; lastly, beat the whites of the eggs very light, and stir in just before baking. Buttermilk can be used instead of sweet milk, correcting the acidity with soda.

Preserved Watermelon.

Take off the rind of the watermelon, and remove all the outside green and all the red; slice and soak in water, slightly salted, over night; make a syrup, allowing half a pound of sugar to a pound of melon; when boiling hot, put in the melon, the juice of a lemon and one ounce of sugared ginger. Boil for two hours.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

FRUIT CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Different Methods Demanded from those in the North.

J. Dick in Farmer's Home Journal.

The great drawback in Southern fruit culture has been the attempt to enforce foreign ideas and methods—we lack fruit literature that is Southern. In the North a man plants an orchard, a strawberry patch or a vineyard, harvests one crop and forthwith writes a book. To be sure, the book has a grain of fact and a bushel of theory; but we get the book, and, imagining that we are behind the times and they are ahead of them, we try to work it out, and it won't work—not a bit of it. The chances are that it never worked with the persons who wrote it.

We have urged always that fruits of Southern origin were essential to success, and we now insist that they must be cultivated by our own methods. In the South the tendency of all trees and vines is toward fruit buds. In the North it is wood buds. Their short seasons make rapid growth, which always has the tendency to make wood; our long seasons and hot summers check the growh and ripen thoroughly all the wood which develops the fruit buds.

Take the strawberry. You see them advise making rows six and eight feet apart, and the plants two and three feet apart in the rows, and they say: "Your beds will be well set in the fall." That is all right there, but it won't do here, and as we proceed farther South it does still less. To get good beds here the rows should not be more than four feet apart, nor the plants more than one, and if we were planting in the more Southern States we would plant still closer.

We have yet to see the first raspberry patch that was a success without stakes. If they were allowed to grow tall enough to produce the maximum of fruit, the weight of the fruit would bend the cane to the ground, and if topped low enough to sustain the fruit the quantity would be materially decreased. In the vineyard we see recommendations of summer pruning and pinching, etc., that is an injury here. Our vines ripen their wood and their grapes and need all the leaves they can get, and more too.

In the orchard the cry is, "Open the heads; let in the sunshine." Now with us more trees are killed by two much sunshine than suffer for the want of it. We don't mean to say that your trees should be a mass of brush that a bird could not fly through; but even that would be more conducive to life and health than having the main limbs baked and burned by summer suns, and then wondering what causes our trees to die. But in a tree the pruning should be so conducted as to remove only the interfering limbs and allow the air to pass freely through, and if the noonday sun could be forever prevented from shining on the main branches and the body, so much the better; perhaps some of the fruit would not be so highly colored, but there would be as much in the upper parts that was, and the tree would live much longer.

By independence in the manner of cultivating our grains, our tobacco and stock, we have reached the highest success; and if we expect to attain the same in fruits it must be by the same methods.

To Destroy Vermin on Cattle.

From the New York Times.

There are effectual means of exterminating these vermin—carbolic acid and sulphur. The old-fashioned remedy, mercurial ointment, is too dangerous to use, except in experienced hands, and then may do more harm than good by absorption through the skin. Carbolic acid in the proportion of one part to one hundred of warm, soapy water, is the safest and easiest remedy. The affected parts should be thoroughly washed with the mixture and dried with soft cloth, and if a mixture of one part of the carbolic acid with fifty parts of raw linseed oil or sweet lard is then applied to the skin and well-rubbed into the hair or wool, nothing further need be done except in bad cases. A common application is a good mixture of lard, one part of kerosene oil and one part of sulphur, well-rubbed into the skin and hair. But something internal is required, and there is nothing better than a warm, comforting mess of linseed or oatmeal gruel given once a day, and a plenty of good clover hay, with half a pint of cornmeal. This will make new creatures of the suffering animals, be they cows or oxen, calves or sheep.

It should be remembered that salt water is said to destroy lice completely on cattle, with no possible injury to the animal. Salt can always be obtained and conveniently applied, and carbolic acid and sulphur are not always at hand in a farmer's house.

Keeping Poultry in Orchards.

From the American Poultry Yard.

This is a matter that should be practiced when possible. We believe that if farmers and fruit-raisers knew the benefits arising from such management they would at once adopt it. Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now! The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous and foliage most luxuriant. This excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker-worm." He found less trouble with their roosting in the trees than he expected, and a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to the other, as the condition of the fowls or orchard section seemed to require.

Improving Land.

From the National Stockman.

In no way can land be improved faster than by judicious pasturing. This does not consist in allowing stock to eat the grass off until the sod is bare and brown, and exhausting the grass plants, or in extracting all the substance from the soil. Enough growth should always be left on the sod to protect the roots from the frost and the scorching sun rays. This slight growth will keep the ground moist and mellow, and the grass will really make a larger growth and more pasture than when cropped too closely.

The Turnip Crop.

The idea that turnips need no hoeing is a great mistake. If sown in corn or potato fields that have been well tilled up to this time the shade of these crops will partly obviate the necesity of hoeing. But enough more per acre can be grown to sow in drills and run the hoe through them. Thinning turnips is very important. They are always sown too thickly, and the turnip, like most roots, is its own worst weed.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

The youthful Emperor of Japan is seriously ill with consumption.

The woods in the White Mountains are on fire and burning fiercely.

The King of Siam has christened his newborn son George Washington.

Fitz John Porter has been nominated by the President to be colonel in the army.

The death of Col. George B. Corkhill, the district attorney who prosecuted Guiteau, is reported.

More than $63,000,000 were invested in business enterprises in the Southern States during the past six months.

George Alfred Townsend says that he has written an average of thirty thousand words every week for nearly twenty-five years.

Mrs. Langtry will convert her Meadow Bank lawn into a circus ring, and entertain visitors by riding on skillfully-trained horses.

Theodore Parker's grave in the old Protestant cemetery at Florence, Italy, near the grave of Mrs. Browning, is to be marked with a permanent memorial.

The treasury building at Washington cost $7,000,000, and is considered one of the finest buildings in Washington. The salaries paid to officials and employes in the treasury aggregate upwards of $3,000,000 per annum.

A stabbing affray between two boys brought to light the existence of an organized band of boy robbers at Burlington, N. J., several of whom have been arrested. Reading sensational stories was the cause of their disgrace.

The distinguished Presbyterian divine, Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., librarian of Princeton Theological Seminary for the past nine years, has accepted a call to the chair of practical theology at the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati.

Pretty little Alice Freeman, the president of Wellesley College, is only twenty-eight, but they say she has at her tongue's end an almost perfect mastery of seven languages, and knows more about the ologies and isms than many male professors twice her age.

George B. Loring, in association with some other capitalists, has bought several hundred acres of land about 7 miles from Washington, on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, and will establish a new town to be called Loring. About $50,000 have been invested in the land.

Queen Victoria has just conferred the star and collar of the order of the Bath upon Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, director-general to the South Kensington Museum. Sir Philip was in 1876 a British Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, and was the recipient of one of the four great memorial medals struck by the Centennial Commission.

When Sara Bernhardt played "Fedora" in Rio Janeiro the vast theatre was thronged. In her acting she is said to have excelled herself, and the vast audience, having paid $8 per seat, cheered her until they were hoarse. After the performance the actress was congratulated by Dom Pedro, who, with his family, occupied a conspicuous seat.

Senator Stanford, of California, it is said, will soon resign his seat in the Senate. "He is tired of public life. Recently he had an attack apoplectic in its nature. He will remain in the Senate until Congress adjourns its sessions, but he will resign in order to have his successor duly elected so as to enter the Senate when it meets again next winter."

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

The Dairy Products.

The value of dairy products, according to the census, is $254,000,000. This includes the butter and cheese. As much more was received for milk marketed. This would double the amount, making it $508,000,000. Still we have not considered the by-products—skim-milk, buttermilk, etc., which were fed to animals.

South Carolina Prosperity.

A review of the industrial growth and resources of South Carolina, for five years, shows an increase of $25,142,865 in the value of real and personal property, or nearly twenty per cent., and a decrease of much more than $500,000 in the entire public debt of the State during the same period. The summing up of the review shows that in the five years $66,300,000 have been added to the total wealth of the State.

Live Stock in the South.

From the Chicago Times.

One-fourth of the live stock of the United States is owned and fed in the South. The South has $600,000,000 invested in milch cows, oxen, other cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules. The South owns one-third of the milch cows, oxen, other cattle and hogs of the country, or fully her proportion according to population. One quarter of the sheep of the country are kept in the South.

The Cost of the Cotton Crop.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Here is the cost to planters of gathering and marketing a cotton crop of 7,000,000 bales. The total is put at $113,450,000, of which the picking and labor of ginning, weighing, etc., amounts to $74,600,000; bagging and ties, $7,000,000; Liverpool tare, reduplicating the cost of bagging and ties, $14,700,000, making the sum thrice the legitimate cost; transportation and selling, $17,150,000. The total is about 36 per cent. of the gross value at nine cents per pound to the planter.

The Country's Consumption of Oranges.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reference was made in a former letter to the chances of an over-production of oranges in Florida. Here are some figures stumbled on and given by a paper:

Florida has never produced over 125,000 boxes, at an average of 150 to the box, which makes the grand total of oranges in the last ten years about 1,250,000 boxes, or 187,500,000 oranges, this being a large estimate for the production of Florida oranges in ten years, total. Last year there were imported into New York City from foreign ports more than 60,000,000 oranges and lemons; Boston, 45,000,000; Philadelphia, 50,000,000; New Orleans, 30,000,000, making a grand total of oranges and lemons landed at four of our principal ports of entry of 185,000,000. The foreign fruit for one year imported nearly equals the entire production of Florida for the past ten years. Add the crop of 1885, say 18,000,000 oranges, to the 185,000,000 imported into four cities, and 50,000,000 estimated as landing at other ports, and we have a total of oranges consumed in the United States of 253,000,000. These, divided among a population of say 56,000,000, will give to each inhabitant just four and one-half oranges each, allowing nothing for loss or decay in handling and transporting.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernator al election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known and valuable

CROSS CREEK WATER-POWER,

together with factory site, five tenement houses in fair order, 9 acres of land attached.

Included with the property is the "CLOCK POND," and 23 acres of land contiguous thereto.

This power will run about 75 looms with all the necessary machinery, and is a rare opportunity for a fine investment, being distant not more than one-fourth of a mile from the business part of town.

☞ Terms liberal. Apply to

J. R. LEE.

Evening *News* copy. june 3-tf

CALL AND SEE THE

AURORA

WATCH,

WHICH HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY

1,500

WATCHMAKERS

TO BE

The Best Made

FOR THE MONEY,

AND FOR WHICH WE ARE

SOLE AGENTS

AT

Prior's Jewelry Store.

jan 21-tf

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at

7½ P. M., SHARP.

Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at

HEADQUARTERS.

Regarding prices, I am too well known

To Comment.

I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.

My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.

The fast approach of fall, when I go North, puts

Tumble-down Prices

On all lines of

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE,

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I Will Astonish Anyone Wishing to Buy in These Goods,

as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.

WILL BUY A POUND OF

MY BEST BLENDED TEA

And a beautiful gilt-band

China Cup and Saucer,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight.

5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;

25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;

5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;

25 Gross in same goods;

25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;

35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;

500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.

FRESH TAFFY

Every Day—Home-made.

2ND SHIPMENT

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,

Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.

JELLY TUMBLERS *at cut prices.*

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber Sets,

Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.

Dinner and Tea Sets

——AT COST.——

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Lamb Tongues,

Fresh (C) Brook Trout,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL:

Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour.

TO-DAY.

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

july 8 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

——TO——

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

——CAN BE FOUND AT THE——

HARDWARE STORE

——OF——

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

——AGENT FOR——

Laffin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

——AGENT FOR——

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

dec 3-tf CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

——WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN——

PURE AND GENUINE

MEDICINES and CHEMICALS

PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,

SPICES, FINE PERFUMERY,
TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES, SOAPS!
POTASH, SEARCH, DYE STUFFS
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We have just received a SECOND SUPPLY of

LANDRETH'S

New Crop Garden and Flower Seeds,

Always RELIABLE,

and are now ready to supply the demand with

Fertilizing Chemicals of all kinds.

feb 26-tf

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Ochsl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

——DEALER IN——

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Johnson, late of Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them on or before the 19th of June, 1887. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. JOHNSON, Adm'r of J. A. Johnson, Sr.

April 2, 1886. 24-6t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

——VALUABLE——

Farm, Mill and Woodland

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court in the partition proceedings therein pending, in which Arch'd McDiarmid and others were plaintiffs and Alex. McArthur and others were defendants, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at public auction, that valuable farm known as "THE McARTHUR HOME PLACE," where Alex. McArthur now lives. The place contains about 450 acres, and is located about three and one-half miles from Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of J. P. McLean, Wm. Elliott and others and the lands of Simmons TOKAY and PINE PARK vineyards. A considerable portion of the farm is

RIVER BOTTOM,

And is Very Fertile,

while the uplands are well adapted to the culture of

Fruits and Grapes.

On the place are

A Good Residence, Outhouses and Stables, a Good Orchard

And a Fine Water-Power and Grist Mill.

This property will be sold for division. Terms: one-half cash and the remainder in six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved until last payment.

N. W. RAY,
R. S. HUSKE,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
R. S. HUSKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

WM. A. GUTHRIE,
N. W. RAY,
Defendants' Attorneys. july 1-tw

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:20 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:30 p. m.
Liberty,		4:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:15 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:05 p. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	4:05 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5:50 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), and Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:50 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.

nov 26 tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets. Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON.

March 12, 1885. Fayetteville, N. C. 109-tf

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

——AT——

H.R.
T.T.T.
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YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES in FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

dec 24-1y